W. H. PERRY,
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

# Victoria Daily Times.

Kronic Koughs and KOLDS KURED by C Kuring WHITE PINE BALSAM From C. E. JONES, Kemist. 36 Government St.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1893. No. 220

This Season's

Jackets, Mantles, Capes

A Magnificent Assortment

On View This Week

AT THE WESTSIDE.

BEAR IN MIND

That we supply THE TRADE with the Celebrated Woonsocket Brand

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

SEND ORDERS DIRECT LENZ & LEISER

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

—BANKERS—

VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

AGENTS FOR

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

W. H. PERRY,

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE. 42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

WEILER BROS.

Latest Arrivals

Japanese Leather Paperhangings, 36 in. wide
Japanese Drapery Crepes, 27 in. wide
Art Cambric Prints } For Curtains,
Sateen Cretone } Draperies, Etc.
White Satin Finish & Marcella Bed Quilts
Table, Banquet and Library Lamps
Tea Kettles with Wrought Iron Stands
New additions to Furniture and Carpet Stocks always arriving.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH FOR YOUR MONEY

Is what you receive from us.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

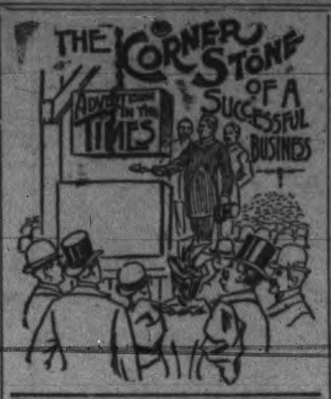
The finest assortment of Ready-Made Clothing ever seen in British Columbia is now on exhibition at our store. While others are complaining of hard times we are selling more good ready-made Suits than ever before. See our windows. Suits from $15 to $25, and no trouble to sell them; they sell themselves because they are just what the people want. No other stores have the same class of goods.

We have all sizes up to 50 in. chest measure. Suits for big men a specialty.

We have all styles—Single and Double Breasted Sac., Single and Double Breasted Frock, Full Dress Suits, Eaton Suits. An inspection solicited.

Boot and Shoe Department next door below.

35 & 37 Johnson St., Victoria. GILMORE & McCANDLESS.




## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HO! FOR THE ALBERNI GOLD FIELDS One hundred strap picks, our own make, warranted best; also a lot of drills and other tools. Wm. Powell, Ontario Wagon Shop. 1td-1tw

WANTED—Express Wagon; must be cheap; apply Victoria Auction Co. sep19-2t

TO LET—Two rooms suitable for housekeeping, $8 per month, or with workshop and stable, $10 per month, large lot on car line. Address G. G., Times office. 1t

FOR SALE—Strong horse, good traveller, express wagon newly painted, also harness all in good condition, price $200. Terms to responsible party or will take half in trade from grocer. Address "Rig," Times office. s19-1t

FOR SALE—On account of departure, handsome pair of cream mares with silver tails, perfectly matched, also phaeton and harness. Apply Box 306, City P. O. s19-1t

WANTED—To exchange excellent acreage within 4 miles from the P. O., for good house and lot, or part of it for a good lot in the neighborhood of the Central schools. Address P. O. Box 313, City. s19-6t

LOST—Liver and white spaniel pup. Finder will please return to Tolmie & Stewart, 45 Yates street. s19

WANTED—Children to board in the country. Address A. A., Times office. s19-1w

LOST—Gold ring set with pearls and turquoise, near Cook and Pandora streets. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the grocery store, cor. Cook and Frederick streets. s19-2t

NOTICE.

National Electric Tramway and Lighting Co'y,
(Limited Liability.)

All persons are hereby warned not to purchase, receive, or in any manner deal with any share or stock certificates of the above named Company, issued to Charles E. Slater, although the same may bear the endorsement of the said Charles E. Slater, without the written consent of the undersigned or of the said Charles E. Slater, as the said share or stock certificates have been lost or stolen.

RELYEA & GREGORY, Solicitors,
Board of Trade Building,
Victoria, B.C., 18th Sept., 1893. s19-1t

C.P.N. CO. LD.

Steamer Princess Louise

ROBERTS, MASTER,
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf
—FOR—

Skeena River and Way Ports,

Wednesday, Sept. 20th,

At 8 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply at office of company, Wharf street.

The company reserve the right to change this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

se19-1d

### American Dispatches.

Madison Court House, Va., Sept. 19.—Floods in this section have caused immense damage to crops. Four large mills on the banks of the Rapidan river and three dwellings in this county have been washed away. The village of Crigglesville, on Robins river, was almost swept out of existence. There were many narrow escapes, but no lives were reported lost.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 19.—Reilly Gulley, a negro, 23, was lynched yesterday at Pineapple for the attempted rape of Mrs. Nored, wife of a farmer. He was taken from Pineapple jail by a large crowd of angry citizens and strung up in the jail yard. The body was riddled with bullets. It is reported that the colored people are greatly incensed over the affair and trouble is feared.

Litchfield, Ky., Sept. 19.—Five white persons escaped from the county jail last night by gaining access to the bathroom, cutting through the brick wall and letting themselves down by means of blankets tied together. They were serving terms ranging from one to four years.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The will of the late F. Ames, filed to-day, contains no public bequests. The total estate and personal property in the Northeastern is given to the widow, also the Boston residence, the personal property in it, the stables and $500,000 outright. The residue of the estate is left in trust to Samuel Carr, Oliver Ames second and Oliver W. Mink for the benefit of the widow and children. It is stated authoritatively that the will does not contemplate the sale of securities held by the estate.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The Whitney ferry service between this city and Oakland has been sold to the Davie Navigation Co. The sale included the transfer steamers Grace Barton and Frank Silva.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The steamer Queen is having a new propeller put in and will take the place of the Walla Walla on the next trip to the Sound, the later being taken off for repairs.

Elwood, Ind., Sept. 19.—The business situation is growing brighter. Among the works now running are McBert's mill, 750 hands; radiator factory, full capacity; tinplate mill, full force and behind orders; bottle works of Nevicson & Walscope, 200; McCloy's glass factory, 500. The plate glass factory will start October 1st with 500 hands. The Akron steam forge works are nearing completion and the construction of the Rube locomotive works will begin in the next 30 days.

# SLEPT AT HIS POST

## While His Train Rushed to Certain Destruction.

## THE ENGINEER CALMLY SLUMBERED

### Terrible Rear End Collision on the Illinois Central.

### Two Sections of Big Four Train Wrecked—Nine Passengers Killed—Many Fatally Injured—Sleeper Telescopes Day Coach—Engineer and Fireman Jump and Save Their Lives.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—It is now learned that nine persons were killed and 20 injured last night in the fearful rear-end collision between two sections of the Big Four, near Manteno, Illinois Central railway. Two of the dead have been identified as David Jackson, Cynthia, O., and Chris. Kumela, Dayton, Ohio. The killed and injured are all from the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

The accident happened thus: An Illinois Central passenger train had stopped to take water at a tank a quarter of a mile north of Manteno. It was the first section of the Big Four train that stopped, but it is said no flagman was sent back to flag section No. 2. It is a straight track for two or three miles, and if a flag man had been sent back the engineer of the second section could not have failed to see him. On the other hand it is said the engineer of the second train was asleep and the fireman throwing coal in to the fire-box. Both engineer and fireman saw the train ahead just in time to jump. They had a narrow escape.

The first section of the train left Chicago about 8:15, followed a few minutes later by the second. There was an empty sleeper in the rear of the first section. The car ahead was a day coach and contained some 45 passengers. The second section of the train crashed into the "dead sleeper," driving it forward through the day coach, and it did not stop until it had completely telescoped the car from end to end. The wreck was the worst that has occurred on the Illinois Central system in two years. Several of the injured are beyond recovery, and it is probable that the list of fatalities will be swelled to 14. Several unknown dead are thought to be prominent Cincinnati men and from the adjoining cities in Kentucky and Ohio. The bodies are badly mutilated and unrecognizable. A train conveyed the injured to this city, arriving at 2 this morning. Ample preparations had been made to remove the injured to the hospital.

## THE LORDS MUST GO.

### Henry Hunt Puts the Case Against the Hereditaries Strongly.

Chicago Sept. 19.—Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a manifesto issued by the National Liberal Federation of Great Britain having relation to the rejection of the Home Rule bill by the House of Lords, and the effect thereof upon the political history of the country, Henry M. Hunt, whose name has been prominent in newspaper circles of this country for many years, has addressed a forcible letter to the organization in question.

In it he says: "As the president of the first Home Rule Association brought into existence in England proper, which held its inaugural meeting in Bristol in 1870, as an associate and colleague of Isaac Butt, the father of home rule propaganda in his campaign throughout the United Kingdom, and as one of the original advocates of the abolition of the House of Lords, as will appear from my address delivered at the Broad Mead in Bristol in 1869, I join you, although a naturalized citizen of the United States in cordial acquiescence with your manifesto of this date. The views and ideas that you now enunciate differ in no material degree from those that we successors of the small fraternity of surviving Chartists endeavored to impress upon our fellow countrymen within a few months of a quarter of a century ago. Time has proved that our watchword of that day "The Lords must go," remains as true as ever, and that the plundering and blundering of Torysm is as rampant in this generation as it was in the days of its late lamented leader. Speaking only for myself and yet gauging the sentiments of native Americans as well as of the Irish American element of the United States I feel justified in saying that the manifesto you have just issued appeals to the fellow feeling of the residents of the entire North American continent, and that English and Irish, Germans and Scandinavians, Italians and Poles, and all other of the nationalities that go to make up the sixty-five millions of population of this continent will hail with satisfaction the final consummation of the efforts of the 'Grand Old Man' to secure as the end of his life work autonomy for the Emerald Isle."

### Expert American Forgers.

London, Sept. 19.—The police here have intimated to all the London banks that a gang of expert American forgers is now on the way to London. It is said that the members of the gang possess the secret of effacing handwriting from checks. The police intend to place the bank officials on their guard against any attempts which may be made to victimize them by these criminals.

### The Fate of a "Sooner."

Arkansas City, Kas., Sept. 19.—Asa Yeomans, who formerly lived near Carthage, Mo., went into the Cherokee Strip near Blackwell as a "sooner." He was an employee of a real estate syndicate. He held two claims, one of which he said belonged to his brother. While parleying with a band of settlers he drew a revolver and held them off. They asked to see his certificate, which he refused to produce. They accused him of being a "sooner," which he did not deny, but he defied them. A movement was made in his direction and he opened fire, wounding a young man named Simpson. This enraged the settlers, who rushed in and overpowered him. Simpson became insensible from loss of blood. Thinking he was dead, the settlers bound Yeomans and hanged him to a tree. They then left the place, taking young Simpson with them.

## THE CAPITOL'S CENTENNIAL.

### Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of America's Legislature.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 19.—A century ago yesterday George Washington of blessed memory, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," laid the corner stone of what is to-day the national capitol. At the time the country around about was practically an unbroken wilderness, and the act was performed in the presence of an audience few in numbers, but strong in the faith of the future of the American republic. The procession which preceded the event was largely composed of stone masons, of members of the Masonic order and of officials of the district. The laying of the stone was hailed by salvos of artillery. A hundred years have elapsed, and while the capitol in its architectural form bears little or no resemblance to the structure that was impressed with the presence of George Washington a century ago, it was remembered yesterday with appropriate birthday ceremonies. These had been arranged under the jurisdiction of a joint committee of the house and senate. The proceedings were commenced by a parade of the various organizations and citizens of the district, travelling the same route as that followed by the procession of 1793. This procession assembled at the president's grounds, and marched thence to the capitol square. The order of exercises today was as follows:

Concert on a chime of twelve bells from 1 until 2 o'clock. Music by the United States marine band. Prayer by Rev. William Paret, D.D., Bishop of Maryland. Dudley Buck's Festival Te Deum in E Flat, sung by the grand chorus of over one thousand voices. Introduction of the president of the United States by Lawrence Hardner, chairman of the general committee. Address, President Grover Cleveland. Music, United States Marine band. Oration, William Wirt Henry. Music by the grand chorus. Address for the United States senate, Vice-President A. E. Stevenson. Music, United States marine band. Address for the house of representatives, Speaker Charles F. Crisp. Music by the grand chorus. Address for the supreme court of the United States, Chief Justice Fuller. Music, United States marine band. Address for the District of Columbia, Mr. John W. Ross, president of the board of commissioners. Music, "America," United States marine band, chorus and audience.

Henry T. Oxnard of Nebraska spoke before the ways and means committee to-day against the repeal of the sugar bounty clause in the McKinley act. Congress had no right, he said, to repeal this section. It should continue, and appropriations had been authorized to pay the bounty.

The President has notified President Peck of the World's Fair that it will be impossible for him to attend the fair on Chicago day, Oct. 9th.

Ex-Secretary Hamlin instructed Collector Clark of Chicago to appraise at that port all merchandise withdrawn from the exposition for transportation to the San Francisco exposition. The entry of these goods will be made at San Francisco according to values found in Chicago.

In the senate this morning a substitute for the repeal bill was given notice of by Squire (rep., Wash.) It permits the deposit of silver bullion by the owner and coinage thereof into standard silver dollars, of which he is to receive only an amount corresponding to its commercial value, the coinage not to exceed four millions per month, two hundred million dollars in all. Dollars are to be legal tender and no certificates are to be issued.

## SPANISH AMERICA.

### Pennypacker Wanted in San Salvador—The Weeks Case.

San Jose, Guatemala, Sept. 19.—The U. S. warship Alliance arrived here at noon yesterday fro Corinto, Nicaragua, and landed L. P. Pennypacker, an American citizen, who arrived in Corinto on the Pacific Mail steamer San Blas, from Panama. Captain McLean of the San Blas had gone on board the Alliance and had requested protection from that vessel for Pennypacker when he should enter the ports of San Salvador. He said Pennypacker had been threatened with arrest if he came within the jurisdiction of Salvador. Captain McLean said it was his duty to carry the passenger and protect him, and he would resist any atempt to arrest or assassinate Pennypacker.

Captain Whiting of the Alliance made short work of the matter by requesting Pennypacker's presence on board the warship, and the San Blas sailed without him. The Alliance left on September 17th and came here direct. She started back last evening for Corinto. Pennypacker is a native of Winchester, Pa., and was at one time employed in the Union Iron works of San Francisco. He lived in Salvador four years, married there, and held a commission in the army under Ezeta. He resigned this and left the country suddenly. Efforts were made to arrest him and charges not at all to his credit were preferred against him. Indignant denials have been made by Pennypacker and published through Central America. He holds a passport signed by Secretary Gresham.

Panama, Sept. 18.—The Weeks case is not going to be settled off hand. News comes from Costa Rica that the authorities have decided to reserve their decision on the question of surrendering the captured New York embezzler to the U. S. government. This reservation will lay the case aside until the arrival of further documents from Washington.

# CROFTER COLONIES

## Sir George Trevelyan Condemns State-Aided Emigration.

## GOVERNMENT HEARTILY DISCUSTED

### Many a Long Year Before They Meddle With It Again.

### The Colonists in the Northwest Failed—Not the Stuff Frontiersmen are Made of—Government Interference Killed Energy and Self-reliance—Germans Fighting in East Africa.

London, Sept. 19.—The Crofter settlements in the Canadian Northwest have been condemned as a complete failure by the government, and all further efforts in that direction will be abandoned. Sir George Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland, in the house of commons on Saturday, spoke most strongly of the failure of the scheme, and said it would be many long years before the government again undertook state colonization in Canada. He described the failure of the settlements at Saltcoats and Killarney, and declared the people sent out were not naturally of the class called emigrants. Any energy or self-reliance they might have had was soon lost under this system of colonization. Another element in the failure was that it was impossible to get emigrants of the right class, for whom parliament intended to vote £20,000. Not a single family responded to the invitations distributed last year throughout the congested districts.

## SIR JOHN TO RESIGN.

### The Premier Believed to be Ready to Quit Politics.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The story is current here to-day that Sir John Thompson will resign from the premiership just as soon as his successor can be selected.

Sir A. T. Galt died today in Montreal.

It is reported in official circles that the constitutionality of the law imposing a head tax of $50 on Chinese will be tested before the supreme court, it being contended that the law is in violation of the treaty between Great Britain and China.

## NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

### Sir Alexander Galt Dead—Anglican Archbishops Created.

Montreal, Sept. 19.—Sir A. T. Galt, after a protracted illness, died at his home on Mountain street at 3:30 this morning. He was perfectly conscious last night, when, as the end approached, he quietly sank into unconsciousness and passed calmly away without suffering, surrounded by his family, all of whom, with the exception of one daughter, Mrs. Arthur Sprigett, were present. The funeral has been fixed for Thursday afternoon and will be as quiet as possible. The Rev. Dr. Potts of Toronto will officiate. A short service will be held in the house and the remains will be taken direct to Mount Royal cemetery for interment.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—A postoffice clerk named Grandfield accidentally shot himself while duck shooting on the marsh on the island this morning.

Dalton McCarthy is holding a conference with his supporters and arranging for a fall campaign.

The Sunday school convention committee has fixed upon the Elm street church for the approaching convention. At least 700 delegates are expected.

Quebec, Sept. 19.—Lord Aberdeen entertained a number of friends at dinner at the citadel. Among those present were Gen. Montgomery Moore, Gen. Herbert, Capt. Streatfield, A. D. C., and a number of ladies and other officers. Their excellencies received a deputation from each of the Irish societies of this city at 3 o'clock to-day, when addresses were presented.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Ald. McLean, who has just returned from Quebec, expects to receive a telegram from Lord Aberdeen consenting to officially open the Canada Central Fair at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Word has been received here that the most reverend the metropolitans of the province of Canada and of Rupert's Land have been appointed archbishops of the church, and that the latter will be primate of the Dominion.

## GENERAL DISPATCHES.

### News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

London, Sept. 19.—The British ship St. Monan, previously reported, encountered a hurricane on Aug. 25th. Two seamen were washed overboard and drowned. Another seaman died from the injuries he received.

Hong Kong, Sept. 19.—The C. P. R. Co.'s steamship Empress of Japan arrived here at 7:30 a. m. to-day from Victoria.

Buda Pesth, Sept. 19.—There were six cases of cholera and three deaths in this city yesterday.

London, Sept. 19.—Two deaths from cholera occurred at Hull yesterday.

London, Sept. 19.—A small house in the Whitechapel district, this city, was burned early this morning and a man and four women were burned to death. They were asleep when the fire occurred and were overcome by smoke.

London, Sept. 19.—Much anxiety is felt for the British steamer Hornehead, which sailed from Baltimore on Aug. 21st for Dublin. Nothing has since been heard of her.

## THE CHEROKEE SETTLERS.

### Blood Was Shed and Casualties Were Plentiful.

Arkansas City, Kan., Sept. 18.—A hundred thousand people settled upon the Cherokee on Saturday. At noon the signal was given and the great race began. As far as the eye could reach in either direction could be seen men mounted and in wagons and on foot closely packed together, making a solid column 200 or more wide in the middle and tapering away to a mere streak of black in the distance. Confusion reigned everywhere, so closely were the contestants packed together. Exactly at high noon the report of the revolver of the commanding officer of Uncle Sam's representatives rang out the signal for the start. Pell-mell, helter-skelter, hurry-skurry, the great speculative army began a rush for the line and raced for home and fortune. Shouting, cracking whips, rattling wheels, clattering hoofs and the explosion of firearms combined to make a confusion of sound in keeping with the general disorder of the start and to render the scene one of indescribable pandemonium.

There were collisions and mishaps here and there. Breakdowns of vehicles, dashing not only the boomers, but their hopes, to the ground. Horses refused to cross deep gulches, and their riders abandoned them, continuing the race on foot, or making long detours to avoid bad ground. Here was a neck and neck race between horsemen who had chosen some town lot or quarter section of farming land, stumbling over rocks, wading streams, climbing precipices and banks on their way.

Arriving at the strip, the throng found a desert waste. Most of the hay had been cut off, and what remained was either burned off by prairie fires or scorched brown by drouth or sun. The creeks have run nearly dry, and the Arkansas and Cimarron rivers are nearly so. There will be great suffering for lack of water, which in some places it is almost impossible to obtain. In others it will have to be hauled miles. The water is of poor quality and will probably entail much sickness. The work of digging wells in sandy soil will be very slow, and they will have to be put down 100 to 150 feet to secure a flow.

Four new townsites have populations estimated at 5,000 each, while others boast a population ranging from 1,000 to 3,000. Every desirable claim has at least one claimant, and many have two or four. Contests will, of course, be numerous. The greatest rush was in the eastern part of the strip, which contains the most fertile land in the entire reservation.

James H. Hill, of Kingston, N. J., was shot and instantly killed by the soldiers at the southwest corner of the Chilcothe reservation. He started into the strip before the signal was given. The soldiers warned him to stop, but he did not heed their orders and they fired upon him. He had $500 and it was turned over to the sheriff. In the race many men were injured and some killed. Of the latter two were murdered, one being stabbed and the other shot through the head. Many dead horses are on the prairie. Soldiers shot four sooners near Stillwater, O. T., and Arkansas City.

All of the 6,338,950 acres of land opened Saturday are now a part of the territory of Oklahoma. Of the total number of acres—6,338,950—declared a part of the public domain, there have been reserved 152,160 acres for allotments to Indians, 17,280 acres in reserves, 7,000 acres for the Indian school reserves and 709,883 acres for public schools and public buildings. This leaves 5562,627 acres actually open to settlers.

### Destructive Japanese Floods.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The steamship Peru, which arrived this evening from China and Japan, brings news up to the 3rd inst. The Japan Gazette, under date of Aug. 26th, gives an account of the great flood in Gifu Ken. The Nagar Gawa began to rise about 5 p. m. on the 22nd, and at midnight it had risen 10 feet. Many persons were drowned and there is great suffering among the survivors on the Saka Gawai. Eighty yards of the banks was destroyed, flooding seven houses, while the bursting of the Funehara bank put the whole of Matsuye under water. The Gunjo burst its banks and carried away 11 houses, besides flooding 200 more. At Nara the Totsu Gawa has burst its banks and caused a flood, which is the greatest since 1889. Fully 150 persons were drowned in the Gifu Ken floods, and nearly 30,000 persons are receiving relief.

### Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Sept. 19.—Arrived: Spain, London; Ems, Bremen.

Arrived out: Werra, at Gibraltar; Saale, at Southampton; Baraco, at Havre; Martello at Hull; Virginia at Copenhagen.

Sighted: Didam, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.

Sailed from foreign ports: Rugia, from Hamburg for New York.

### General Dispatches.

London, Sept. 19.—At Deptford to-day 200 Canadian cattle were offered. Trade was somewhat slower. The best made 4s and second 3s 6d to 3s 8d for eight pounds. In the Scotch markets Canadian animals met with a fairly good trade last week.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 19.—Some of the finest shooting in the history of the United States army is being shown here to-day. It is the regular contest for the army rifle prizes, which was begun yesterday afternoon. Capt. F. B. Baldwin of the Fifth Infantry is in command, and the competing teams comprise one from the department of the east, one from the department of Dakota, two from the department of the Platte, a similar number from the department of Missouri, one from the department of Texas, two from the departments of Colorado and California and one from the department of Arizona. In the carbine contest the teams come from the cavalry competitions held at Fort Keogh, Montana, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, the Relieview rifle range of Nebraska, and from this fort.

Newburg, N.Y., Sept. 19.—John D. Fox died recently in Buenos Ayres, South America, leaving $2,000,000. Jas. J. Fox, a poor farmer of Wayne county, Pa., nephew of the deceased, has received word that he, his sister, Mrs. Kessler, of Binghamton, N.Y., and two brothers are heirs to the estate. One of the Fox brothers is supposed to be in the west. The other, Patrick, was on his way to Buenos Ayres. John D. Fox was an Englishman who settled in Wisconsin, where he became interested in pineries and made money. After the death of his wife he sold out his property and went to California. There his wealth increased. He also spent some time in Australia before the family settled in Buenos Ayres.

## ANGLICAN SYNOD.

### Decision Reached to Unite the Church in Canada.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—The cause of union has triumphed in the synod meeting now in progress here. It looked at one time as if the scheme would fail, but a report harmonizing all views was finally drawn up by the committee, of which the bishop of Rupert's Land is chairman. At 4 p. m. the bishops, in their scarlet conversation robes, entered the synod hall, the chaplain of the Metropolitan of Canada bearing the crozier before him. The bishop of Rupert's Land read the solemn declaration of faith, followed by the constitution, which is mainly the basis of union of the Winnipeg conference. On his motion, seconded by Mr. Davis of Montreal, the general synod constituted itself on the foregoing basis. The union carried unanimously amid great applause, and the union of the Anglican church in Canada from ocean to ocean was consummated. The synod rose and sang the Doxology and immediately adjourned till to-day. Bishop Machray is but little known in the east, but the wisdom and ability displayed by him in this crisis has created a profound impression in the synod.

The object of the present gathering in Toronto is to unite the church of England in Canada under one general synod. Up to the present time the various sections of the Church of England in Canada have acted independently of one another. The province of Rupert's Land has no official connection with the dioceses of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces on the one hand, or with British Columbia on the other, though the most cordial relations always existed among them. The reason of this was that the church in the east, in Rupert's Land, and in British Columbia was planted at different times by various missionary societies, and it was only when the work in each ecclesiastical province grew so that it touched that of the province on either side that union was found necessary. The present scheme under which the first general synod is being held was formulated at a conference of delegates from all parts of Canada held at Winnipeg three years ago. The chief provisions of the scheme then drawn up, and which the bishop of Rupert's Land read over at the opening of the synod yesterday, are:

1. The general synod shall consist of the bishops of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada and the diocese of Newfoundland and of delegates chosen from the clergy and laity.

The delegates shall be chosen by the several diocesan synods according to such rules as may be adopted, or, in a diocese which has no synodical organization, may be appointed by the bishop.

In the first general synod the representation shall be as follows: Dioceses having fewer than 25 licensed clergymen, one delegate from each order; dioceses having 25 and fewer than 50 licensed clergymen, 2 of each order; dioceses having 50 and fewer than 100, three of each order; dioceses having 100 licensed clergymen and upwards, four of each order.

But the number and proportion of the representatives of dioceses may be changed from time to time by the general synod; provided that every diocese legally formed shall have representation.

2. The first general synod shall be convened by the metropolitan or acting metropolitan senior by consecration.

3. The synod shall consist of two houses; the bishops constituting the upper, and the clergy and laity together the lower house. The houses shall sit separately, excepting at any time by the unanimous consent of both houses.

4. The president of the general synod, who shall be styled the primate, shall be elected by the house of bishops from among the metropolitans or the bishops of dioceses not in any ecclesiastical province.

The jurisdiction of various synods is thus defined. The function of the general synod shall be to deal with all matters affecting in any way the general interests and well being of the church within its jurisdiction, provided that no canons or resolutions of a coercive character, or involving penalties or disabilities, shall be operative in this ecclesiastical province until accepted by the provincial synod. The function of the provincial synod shall be to deal with questions of common interest to the whole province. The functions of the diocesan synod shall be to manage the affairs of its own diocese. This movement will bring the church of England in line with all the other large Protestant denominations in Canada which have been acting under a general synod, assembly or conference for some years.

### American Politics.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Mills of Texas, who was expected to address the senate to-day, is certain to command attention for several years. In the first place his position is peculiar, as he comes from the state where the president has been burned in effigy, and because of his views on the subject of silver. He will take his place on the administration platform and argue for unconditional repeal.

There is some ground for the insinuation that Senator Stewart's purpose in introducing his resolution yesterday looked to a convention or congress of American nations to agree upon a standard silver dollar, was to use it as a text upon which to base his "Fell remarks," with which he loves to entertain the senate. The idea is lacking in novelty and can scarcely be regarded as likely to realize any enthusiastic expectation. Blaine was probably the originator of the Pan-American congress, which convened in Washington several years ago. One of the subjects named for discussion was this same standard dollar proposition. But it came to naught, for it was clearly shown that the interests of the various countries represented were too diverse to bear reconciliation and the project was abandoned.

### Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts. •

Rifle cartridges, loaded shot shells at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. •

## WOUNDS AND DEATH

### Follow the Attempt of the Rebels on Rio.

New York, Sept. 18.—The Herald's Buenos Ayres correspondent cables that the officers sent to quell the revolutionary uprising in Rio Grande do Sul have rebelled.

The damage resulting from the bombardment of Rio was much more serious than has been heretofore reported. Many persons were killed, including an Italian sailor, for whom the government paid $50,000 indemnity. One German is also reported to have been killed. Admiral Mello proposes to blockade Rio and starve the capital into submission by cutting off all her supplies. During the exchange of shots between the rebels' ships and the forts many of the rebel men and officers were killed.

The insurgents, incensed at the resistance of Fort Santa Cruz, propose to wreak their vengeance on the garrison when it surrenders.

The garrison of Fort Santa Cruz must soon surrender, being short of provisions. The insurgents are receiving reinforcements on all sides, money and provisions being placed at their disposal.

London, Sept. 18.—The question of the situation at Rio Janeiro came up in the House of Commons to-day. In responding to the questions asked him on the subject, Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, said that the British warships Sirius and Beagle are now at Rio Janeiro protecting life and property of British subjects. Warships of the United States, France, Germany, Italy and Portugal were also at the spot. He added that communications had been received from Mr. Wyndham, the British minister to Brazil, but these reports had been brief. These communications stated that trade was paralyzed and that it was impossible for vessels in the harbor to unload owing to the scarcity of laborers and lighters. Sir Edward further said that on Saturday the commanders of the neutral steamships endeavored to prevent the bombardment of the fleet of the revolutionists.

Paris, Sept. 18.—A dispatch received from Rio Janeiro this evening at the Brazilian legation says that the insurgent fleet resumed the bombardment of the city to-day at noon. Heavy firing was continued for several hours. No details of the bombardment have been received from any source.

London, Sept. 18.—A mercantile firm here has received a telegram from Rio Janeiro saying that Congress had decided to sit until September 25. The foreign bankers in the city have agreed to suspend business until the crisis shall end. The bombardment of the city to-day lasted three hours. The reports replied with great effect. The steel cruiser Republica forced a passage across the bar last night, and, after a severe fight with the fort, got away to the south. She is supposed to have started for Santos to blockade the port. Immediately after the bombardment the insurgent fleet sailed southward. The fleet is expected to blockade shortly all the ports south of Rio.

Mrs. Mary Asten

of Lewisburg, Pa., suffered untold agony from **broken varicose veins**, with intense itching and burning. On the recommendation of a physician she took

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

and used Hood's Olive Ointment. Soon the ulcers began to heal, the inflammation ceased, she was completely cured, and says, "I enjoy health as I have not for many years."

"We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Asten and know the above to be true." J. S. GRIFFIN & SON, Lewisburg, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

The Ideal Food for Infants

—IS—

**Milk Granules**

because it is practically identical in composition, taste and appearance with

**Mother's Milk.**

It digests thoroughly without causing an undue tax on the vital energies of the infant's stomach.

Ask for

**JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF**

The Great . . Strength Giver.

If You Need a Tonic

TAKE

**STAMINAL**

It not only stimulates, but builds up and strengthens. You get a tonic and a food combined in the form of

Palatable Beef Tea.


## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DECOSMOS,
President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. j10-w


**Argyle House**

DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED

One more case of imported

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.

W. R. C.—P. D. STYLE.
W. R. C.—P. D. STYLE.
W. R. C.—P. D. STYLE.
W. R. C.—P. D. STYLE.

5 HOOK BLUE COUTILLE, $1.25 A pair.

5 HOOK GREY COUTILLE, EXTRA, $1.50 a pair.

5 HOOK GREY JEAN, EXTRA quality, $2.50 a pair.

5 HOOK GREY JEAN, EXTRA quality, very long, $2.50 a pair.

**J. Horner & Co.**

**VICTORIA RICE MILLS**
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

**JOHN MESTON**

**CARRIAGE MAKER**
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.
VICTORIA, B.C.

**VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,**
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

**FARM FOR SALE.**

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $20 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 97 Third street, Victoria. 17m28

**INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY**

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.
(Mention this paper.)

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B.C.

**Exhibition**

And Grand

**Celebration**

At New Westminster,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday Friday, September, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1893.

**$15,000 Prizes**

This exhibition Celebration is the Largest in the Dominion west of Toronto, and the Liberality of the Premium List and Prizes is unequalled in Western Canada.

First Annual Meet, Division No. 11 Canadian Wheelmen's Association

To decide Provincial Championship. The most important cycling event ever held in the Province.

Aquatic Sports and Canoe Races

Which will include Indian Races in War Canoes.

Entirely new feature of a

Log Chopping Contest

In which a large number of the best Axemen in the Province will take part. This competition is open to all comers, and handsome gold medals will be awarded the winners.

Horse Races.

Championship Lacrosse Match

Victoria vs. Westminster. Also Junior Lacrosse Tournament for Championship trophy.

Rugby and Association Football Matches, Sailors' Sports, Field Sports, Rifle Matches, Grand Ball and Promenade Concerts.

The Westminster City Band and other Bands will be present and dispense music throughout the Exhibition Celebration.

EXCURSION RATES have been secured over all Railway and Steamboat Lines for visitors and for freight rates on exhibits.

A. B. MACKENZIE, General Secretary.
T. J. TRAPP, President R. A. & I. Society.
D. S. CURTIS, Mayor, Chairman Celebration Committee.

Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society

**Annual Exhibition**

Will be held in the Society's Grounds,

**AT DUNCAN'S**

ON

SATURDAY, September 23, 1893

For the Display of Agricultural Produce, Stock, Etc., Etc.

W. H. ELKINGTON, President. ALEX. BLYTH, Secretary.
se6-d&w1d

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890

Notice is hereby given, that Edward White, carrying on business at Number 61 Government street, in the city of Victoria, under the firm name of Brown & White, dry goods merchants, has assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to John Joel Austin, of the said city of Victoria, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying proportionately and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Edward White. The said deed was executed by the said assignor and trustee on the 21st day of August, A.D. 1893, and the said assignee has undertaken the trusts created by the said deed. All persons having claims against the said Edward White must forward and deliver full particulars of claim, duly verified, to the assignee at Victoria, on or before the 21st day of October, 1893. All persons indebted to the said Edward White are required to pay the amount due by them to the said assignee forthwith. After the said 21st day of October, 1893, the trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the assignee, 32 Fort street, Victoria, on Monday, the 28th day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

THORNTON FELL,
50 Langley St., Victoria,
Solicitor for the Assignee.

**Maternity Home**

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Frummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

**Breakfast Cocoa**

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

**Real Estate.**

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close in, only $800; cash $100; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
Acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $600; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $20 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $1,000; good terms.
Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

**A. WILLIAMS,**
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

**CHAS. HAYWARD**
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street, 2 door n.


NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
a29-1f Solicitors for the Applicants.


**SNOWFLAKE FLOUR**

—FOR FAMILY USE,—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

**RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,**
ALBANY, OREGON.


**The British Columbia Corporation,**
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Offices of this Corporation have been removed from 76 Wharf Street to Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley Streets, Victoria, B. C.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd. L'bity,
Managers and Agents.
Victoria, B.C., August 24th, 1893.—1m

**Notice of Removal.**

**ROBERT WARD & COMPANY,**
LIMITED LIABILITY.

Have removed from Wharf Street to their new Offices, Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley Streets, Victoria, B.C.

Victoria, B.C., August 24th, 1893.—1m

Estate of Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell.

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," by Indenture dated and executed the 19th day of August, 1893, by Harry Disher, of No. 89 Herald street, in the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, and Stephen Graham Campbell, of No. 8 North Park street, in the said city of Victoria, carrying on business of grocers at No. 81 Douglas street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, under the style or firm name of Disher & Campbell, the said Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell, granted and assigned their real and personal property to Charles Fox Todd, of No. 218 Johnson street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, and carrying on business at 72 Wharf street, in the said city of Victoria, merchant, and Joseph Clearihue, residing at Cadboro Bay road, in the said city of Victoria, and carrying on business at 25 Yates street, in the said city of Victoria, merchant, in trust for the creditors of the said Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell. The said Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Clearihue executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 19th day of August, 1893.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1893.

H. PERRY MILLS,
of 46 Langley street, Victoria, B. C.,
a21-1m Solicitors for the trustees.

WANTED $25,000

THE STANLEY HOUSE

WANTED $25,000

General Dry Goods, Millinery and Mantles.

Owing to the stringency of the money market and hard times we have decided to reduce our New and Fashionable Stock by $25,000. To do this we offer the whole of our new SEASONABLE STOCK, consisting of some $60,000 worth of General Dry Goods, Millinery, Mantles, Hosiery, Etc.

AT COST

New Fall Mantles at Cost. | New Fall Dress Goods at Cost. | New Fall Millinery at Cost. | New Trimmings at Cost.

New Blankets at Cost. | New Dry Goods of all Descriptions at Cost.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF REMNANTS AND MANTLES, NOT THIS YEAR'S GOODS, AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

We Mean Business and have put the knife right in to the hilt. We expect no profits this season, except the satisfaction of reducing our stock by about one half.

= Opening of New Fall Millinery, Tuesday, September 19th. =

The Store will be CLOSED for remarking and arranging Stock on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th.
Sale Commences TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th. The chance of a lifetime to get your entire Fall outfit AT COST.
Remember the address

THE STANLEY HOUSE, 55, 57, 59 Douglas Street, Corner of Fort, W. S. HAMPSON & CO.

## ALBERNI GOLD.

### Report of Mr. Carmichael on the Auriferous District.

Government Assayer Carmichael, who was sent a few weeks ago to examine the gold-bearing district at the head of China creek, has submitted the following report to the minister of mines:

Sir:—I have the honor to report to you an examination made of the country drained by the head waters of China creek, in Alberni district, British Columbia.

I left Alberni settlement with a pack-horse and followed the new trail partly built by the government this spring; it goes in a southeasterly direction, behind the range of mountains which borders the east shore of the Alberni canal. After 12 miles of a gradual ascent, China creek is reached on the left ascending bank, running W. S. W. toward the canal. This is where a large part of the alluvial gold has been derived from.

The trail follows the river for a considerable distance, and, gradually leaving it, winds up along the range of mountains of which Mount Douglas is the principal peak. Some deep gulches are crossed here, which make the trail dangerous and difficult for pack horses. These gulches are formed by some small streams which flow into China creek. They could be avoided by crossing the creek where first met and following the right ascending bank instead of the left, which would necessitate a small bridge being built over the creek.

The trail continues along the side of the mountains till the head of the valley is reached, when the creek is crossed, which is at this point only a small stream. The camp is a few hundred yards across, on the right bank of the creek, and has an elevation of 2,025 feet above the sea level. The journey was made in nine and a half hours. The trail is little more than a few of the biggest trees cut down and the direction blazed, but even this for two miles had not been done. Fortunately there is very little underbrush in this part of the country, but considering the distance (about 24 miles) and the sum at their disposal, not much more could have been done. Pack-horses cannot get higher than the camp.

Leaving camp, we rapidly ascended a range of mountains on the south side of the valley. We nearly at once got into an open country, clear of timber, and continued the ascent of a ravine full of boulders, some many tons weight. Higher up the ravine is filled with snow, packed hard, 12 to 20 feet deep. This made walking easier. After ascending 250 feet we arrived at the base of the mountain, which rises at an angle of 40 degrees.

The vein upon which the principal work has been done rises from the snow in the ravine at the base of this mountain, which we called "Mount Saunders."

This is a distinct vein, and can be traced for a long distance up the mountain. The width is about 4 to 5 feet; the direction N 20 degrees, E magnetic, equal to about N. N. E. and S. S. W., and the dip 48 degrees eastward.

About 50 feet above the gulch, and 750 feet above camp, several shots had been put in to open up the vein, which is of nearly similar character to the vein matter in the main tunnel. The vein has been again opened higher up, but the principal work has been done in driving a tunnel 200 feet above where the first work was performed.

The ledge at this point has clearly defined walls and averages 4 feet 6 inches in width. The tunnel has been driven 18 feet into the vein, which increases in width as it advances. The ledge is formed of a number of small veins, as is shown by the appended sketch No. 2, and the wall-rock is principally quartzite and other silicious rock. The height at this point is 2,975 feet above sea level. We again ascended 375 feet, over precipitous and rough ground, to examine a vein in a gulch, running nearly parallel to the main vein, at a distance of some 50 feet eastward. A sketch (No. 3) of this vein shows its general formation.

Looking at the Mount Spencer range from below, distinct quartz veins stained with iron can be seen in different places over the mountain, nearly all running in the same direction; this range forms a continuous belt, completely closing the head of the valley, and forming a basin which is drained by China creek. Glacial and local drift fills the valley for a considerable depth, so that it is probable that the creek is not now flowing in its natural bed, and that if this was discovered alluvial gold would likely be found in quantities. The surface drift nearly in all cases shows minute specks of gold-bearing pyrites. The general character of the gold in the vein matter is refractory, existing in the mispickel or arsenical pyrites, but where this is found decomposed, as it is in some small veins, the gold is free and can be seen in considerable quantities.

In my opinion the best method of treatment would be to crush the rock on the spot, for which there is ample water power, save the free gold and concentrate the sulphurets, which could then be shipped out or treated by some of the processes for refractory ores.

The veins seem to run through the mountains southward to Hiwatches creek, as rock of nearly identical character has been found there, and in this creek much coarser gold than in China creek, and I have little doubt that Hiwatches creek will turn out equally as good a gold country as China creek. Up to the present there has been very little prospecting.

Two good pack trails to the heads of the above creeks would help prospectors enormously.

The assays given will show the richness of various parts of the veins, and the map and sketches give an idea of the location. The principal points have been taken by prismatic compass.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
HERBERT CARMICHAEL,
Provincial Assayer.

Victoria, Sept. 18th, 1893.

ASSAYS.

| | Gold per ton. | Silver per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Much decomposed iron quartz | $3,326 | none |
| (Surface) quartz, pyrites and galena | none | ¾oz |
| (Surface) quartz, pyrites, and galena | $5.00 | 6½oz |
| (Surface) quartz | bare trace | 1½oz |
| (Surface) quartz, pyrites, and galena | none | 9½oz |
| About 2 feet in quartz | 42 25 | 32.1oz |
| " " " " | 6.00 | 11½oz |
| " 5 ft. main vein, quartz and pyrites | 50 00 | ⅞o |
| Eighteen feet in: | | |
| Blue quartz from main vein | 203.45 | 3 oz |
| Rusty quartz | 237.37 | 12½oz |
| Quartz, galena and pyrites | 4.00 | trace |
| Blue quartz | 158.03 | trace |
| Rusty quartz | 800 00 | trace |
| Quartz & mixed sulphurets | 31.62 | 4oz |

### Reunited by the Storm.

Among the shipwrecked sailors who were rescued by life-saving parties along the Jersey coast in the storm of last week was one grizzled old salt, who was picked up near South Amboy in an exhausted condition, but still clinging to a broken spar. When able to speak he said his name was Jacob Wood, and that a quarter of a century ago he was well known in that section of the country. He had sailed away as captain of the bark Emma in the early part of 1871, leaving a family at Morristown, N. J.. For 22 years he had been drifting about the world, and what had become of his family he did not know.

Capt. Wood had been injured by the floating wreckage, so he was cared for in a house in the neighborhood, while some of his rescuers carried the story told by the old man to their friends and neighbors. Among those who heard the story was Mrs. Francis Briggs, a resident of Brooklyn, who happened to be visiting friends near South Amboy. When Mrs. Briggs learned that the shipwrecked sailor's name was Jacob Wood she astonished her friends by saying he must be her grandfather, who was supposed to have been lost at sea over 20 years ago. Then she hurried to the house where the old man lay. Mrs. Briggs, who is a young woman, had never seen her grandfather, but after a few minutes' talk with the injured sailor she became convinced that he was really the Jacob Wood who had been missing for a score of years or more.

Capt. Wood set out on a voyage for the South Pacific in 1871, leaving behind him a wife and three children, two sons and a daughter. As months passed away and nothing was heard from the absent vessel, Mrs. Wood finally concluded that her husband had been lost at sea. The times were hard, and having relatives in Yonkers, the Wood family left Morristown and moved to the Hudson river town. One of the sons finally decided to become a sailor and embarked on a long voyage. The other found employment in this city, while the daughter married and became the mother of the present Mrs. Briggs.

Upon returning home, after several years of seafaring life, Edgar F. Wood, the oldest son, found that during his absence his mother and sister had died. The young man settled down in Yonkers, where he finally became a member of the police force, which he still is.

Nothing having been heard from the missing father for 22 years, Mr. Wood was more than surprised a few days ago to receive a letter from his niece saying that Jacob Wood had been wrecked on the Jersey coast and was lying ill at South Amboy. This letter was followed by one from Capt. Wood.

Obtaining leave of absence Policeman Wood hastened to South Amoby. There was a warm meeting between the father and son. The former cleared up the mystery of his long silence. Near the end of his voyage, as captain of the bark Emma, he had been wrecked among the South Sea islands. After months of drifting about from one place to another he was finally able to send a letter to his wife in New Jersey. As the family had moved to Yonkers by that time, the letter miscarried, and Capt. Wood, believing his wife and children dead, shipped from a foreign port for a long voyage. Again becoming captain of a vessel he continued his seafaring career, coast and was so strangely found by his granddaughter.

Policeman Wood, who is one of the most eminent officers on the Yonkers police force, told the facts of the story to a reporter yesterday.

"My father is now 72 years old," said Mr. Wood. "As soon as he is able to travel I shall take him to Brooklyn, and ultimately bring him to Yonkers. It seems queer that we supposed he had lost his life in a storm, and then, after all, it was a storm which was the means of giving him back to us."

### Living on Vegetables.

Vegetarianism has made a distinguished convert in the person of that prince of critics, M. Francisque Sarcey, who since April last has not touched any meat. He has just written a most interesting account of his experiences to a Paris paper, which is at his command. He says he is only a "moderate vegetarian," that is, he only eschews meat, and admits eggs, butter, cheese, milk and fish into his regime. Contrary to the expectation of both himself and his friends he finds that he is in much more vigorous health and in better working condition under the influences of his new daily menu than before. At first he felt hungry an hour or two after eating, but after 15 days the craving for meat passed away, and now he not only eats at the same hours as before, but consumes much less. The advantages of the diet are, he says, most remarkable. His mind is clearer and his body more disposed for work, he is no longer sleepy after meals, his brain is fresher, his limbs more elastic; and, more astonishing still, he has great resistance to fatigue. Formerly he felt the need of stimulants; now he has suppressed les petits verres. He does not smoke, and he is even endeavoring to diminish the quantities of coffee which he has been in the habit of taking. Altogether he is very enthusiastic, and closes his dietetic confession by asking others to try his system. The first week is rather hard to bear, but try it; you will soon feel the benefit," says the eminent critic.

### Summer Weakness

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—HOOD'S PILLS. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting and a hundred other uses. A one-pound tin pleases all.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

EVERY Family Student School Library S-H-O-U-L-D Own a Dictionary.

Care should be taken to GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE INTERNATIONAL. NEW FROM COVER TO COVER. IS THE ONE TO BUY.

SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED. Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, over $300,000 expended.

Sold by all Booksellers.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

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ja13

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1-19 Scribe E.

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Take notice that the trustees of this estate have granted and assigned all the estate and effects of the above named Disher & Campbell to Daniel Campbell and he is authorised to collect all book debts due and owing to the late firm of Disher & Campbell.

And further take notice that all persons having claims against the said estate must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the trustees, Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Cearihne of Victoria on or before the 1st day of December, 1893. After the 1st day of December, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 11th September, 1893.
S. PERRY MILLS,
Solicitor for the Trustees,
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s11-13


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Victoria, September 4, 1893. s6-15t


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# The Daily Times.

## VOTES AND SMELLS.

When the city's own legal advisers gave the opinion that the surface drains could not be legally used as sewers the simple-minded public might naturally have supposed that the matter would end there. But the aldermanic intellect is much deeper than the ordinary intellect, especially where questions of drainage are concerned. A certain portion of the council, headed by those philosophical giants, Messrs. Styles and Bragg, want an engineer's opinion, apparently to offset the city barristers' opinion. As the question passed on by the lawyers was simply one of interpretation of the by-law, it is hard for ordinary people to see where the value of an engineer's opinion will come in. Suppose the engineer declares it eminently safe and proper to allow the filthiest sort of household sewage into those surface drains, how can that affect the question of legality as submitted to the city solicitors? Will the terms of the by-law be altered thereby? Any person endowed with only the usual mental powers might be puzzled over these questions, but of course the majority of the council are men of infinitely greater intellectual grasp than the common run of men. If anybody had doubted this he would surely have been convinced by the sapient remarks let fall last evening by Messrs. Styles, Bragg, Baker and Robertson. Any plain, simple-minded, unscientific observer would naturally conclude that a sewer is meant to convey sewage and a surface drain is meant to carry away surface water; but the aldermanic mind is quite equal to the task of transforming the one into the other at will. He of common mind is also unhappily cursed with a nose of common ability, which would refuse to ignore the immediate presence of foul sewage in places where it should not be found. But the aldermanic nose has a much keener scent for votes than for foul smells. Of this fact we have quite ample evidence in the number of horrible stenches that are allowed to take possession of our streets and lanes, simply because the city fathers are smelling after votes so busily that said stenches do not make an impression on their olfactories. If the aldermanic nose were only like the common nose this would not happen, and our city would have some chance of being cleaned up properly. Similarly, if the aldermanic nose and brain were like the common nose and brain, the aldermanic intellect would be impressed with the fact that a surface drain is a dangerous place to store up the drainage of closets during the heat of our long summer. It would need no coaching from any engineer to enable it to decide that question. But the aldermen's noses are smelling for votes and their brains are busy with the vote-catching schemes, and that is why the trouble arises. The voters are to be at liberty to poison themselves and their neighbors with sewer gas, so they vote for the complaisant city fathers while they are on top of earth.

## PREMIER THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

Eastern papers bring full reports of Sir John Thompson's speech at Montreal, which marked the opening of his stumping tour. So far as the tariff and other public questions are concerned, the speech gave nothing that was new. There were the same old declarations that the principle of protection wil be adhered to, whatever may be done in the way of tariff revision, and evidently the country will find no hope of relief in the premier's public utterances. His remarks on the Behring Sea question, however, are of more immediate interest, being the first offedred by him on a public platform since the award was given. They are thus reported in the Gazette:

I will explain to you briefly what the contentions before that great tribunal were. In the first place, the United States claimed practically the right to close Behring Sea against the world. Their contention would have closed that great sea, 800,000 miles in extent, as regards the seal fishery therein, to the commerce, not only of Canada, but of the entire world outside of the United States. That claim was founded upon pretensions which had been made by Russia over 170 years ago, and which had been more or less in controversy ever since. And one of the most important problems presented for the decision of that tribunal was whether the pretensions of Russia, to which the United States had succeeded, were well founded in international law or not; and apart from that, let me tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that the contentions of the United States were that no nation, no seamen of any other country, had the right to pursue the seals in any part of the Pacific Ocean, even outside Behring Sea. That pretension, so far as the industry of pelagic sealing was concerned, would have closed three thousand square miles of the Pacific Ocean against the British flag which our vessels bear.

What was the decision of the arbitramight in the olden times, or now, lark true that the contentions of Canada were found so unsound that the arbitrators unanimously decided against them, and gave our counsel and arbitrators the rebuff which, according to Mr. Laurier, invited us to turn the other cheek? The absolute contrary is the case, and by almost the unanimous decision of that tribunal the contentions which Canada had for five years been putting forward were sustained as well founded in international law. (Enthusiastic applause.) Why, while those contentions had been undecided, no less than 17 vessels manned by Canadian fishermen had been arrested on the high seas, their seamen had been sent to prison, the vessels themselves confiscated, and some of them are lying rotting upon the Pacific coast to-day; and the flag of Great Britain was powerless to protect our people who were engaged in the industry of hunting the seal. But we have now, however, the great satisfaction of knowing that by the decision of that tribunal our flag is placed once more upon the seas, and no powers in the world can arrest the Canadian fisherman engaged in his lawful calling and pursuit. (Renewed applause.) It became the duty of the arbitrators, after having settled the question of right, to determine what regulations were necessary to protect the seal races from extermination, and the regulations decided upon in pursuance of that duty were, in my humble judgment, more severe and less adapted to their purposes than might have been devised; but they were not all of the character which Mr. Laurier has ascribed to them, and so far from being so much dissatisfied with them, as Mr. Laurier seems to think we should be, I say, with regard to the whole decision, although not with regard to that part of it, we have good reason to be satisfied that the arbitration decided the principles of controversy upon sound rules of international law, and the regulations which they applied will, when we come to work under them, be found by both countries capable of improvement. (Hear, hear and applause.) I am satisfied with the result, even as regards the regulations, because we have done so much better than might have been feared, but am not satisfied as to say we ought not to put forth an effort to improve them. (Hear, hear.)

It has been represented, furthermore, that the most extreme discrimination has been made by that tribunal between the rights of Canadian and of American fishermen. It has been said that every country, by international law, has three miles of its ocean coast under its territorial jurisdiction, and that, in the case of the Americans, they have succeeded in getting an extension of that to 60 miles. Nothing could be more untrue than that criticism. No such extension has been made with regard to the American coast, except in the case of the two islands on which the seals bring forth their young; and in regard to these islands the 60 miles' belt is not an extension of the three miles' jurisdiction in regard only to outside countries, but is an absolute extension even as regards the United States themselves. For within the waters of that zone of 60 miles neither the government of the United States nor the United States people can kill a seal any more than the government of Canada or the Canadian fishermen. (Applause.) And let me tell you that the regulations which restrict the Canadian sealer apply every one of them to the United States fishermen as well. When we talk about the pelagic sealer and the seal hunter upon the ocean we are apt to suppose, as I suppose the gentleman who made these childish criticisms supposed, that this business has been conducted by Canadians only. But you will be surprised when I tell you that two-fifths of the entire sealing fleet on the Pacific ocean is composed of United States vessels, to every one of which all these regulations apply as well as they do to ours.

There is just the amount of plausibility and the want of honesty in all this that might have been expected of Sir John Thompson. He evidently strove to delude his audience into the belief that the Americans are restricted to the same extent as the Canadians in the matter of killing seals, utterly ignoring the fact that the Americans are at liberty to kill the whole herd on the islands or in the territorial waters in one year if they choose. This is the sort of disingenuousness that runs through the whole passage, and there is little need of pointing out further instances. It is possible that Sir John is so ignorant as to be unaware that the regulations will make pelagic sealing almost impossible, protecting the seals for the benefit of the American monopoly, but we take the liberty of doubting this.

In the Vancouver World's Ottawa correspondence the other day appeared the following paragraph:

The comments in the British Columbia newspapers on the census muddle in your province are being carefully watched by the officers of the department of agriculture. To-day I had a chat with Mr. Vankoughnet, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian affairs, on the subject of Indian census as taken by the officers of the department. Mr. Vankoughnet frankly admitted that only on those figures furnished by the departmental agents attached to bands with which the government is under treaty, could any reliance be placed. With regard to the returns of population of bands in British Columbia, to which no agents are attached, or which come under the heading "bands not yet visited," Mr. Vankoughnet admitted that the figures were obtained many years ago, and that they could not be regarded as approximate. He stated emphatically, however, that the department would only assume responsibility for those figures obtained on reserves where departmental agents are located. It is all the more difficult, he said, to obtain even a fairly approximate return of the Indian population in British Columbia, because no annuities were paid to Indians there, and the result was that the agents of the department were dependent to a large extent on the information they obtained from the chiefs. These admissions of Mr. Vankoughnet clearly demonstrate that not much reliance is to be placed upon the Indian census as given in the departmental report.

If the Vancouver organ ponders this statement from the pen of its own correspondent it will surely come to an appreciation of the folly of encouraging the hope that an increase in the provincial per capita may be obtained on the strength of the Indian department's defective returns. The Ottawa government's answer to any demand for an increase would more than likely be a refusal to go behind the figures of the census and base the subsidy partly on a report known to be unreliable.

Toronto Star:—Sir John Thompson says the Conservative party does not need a convention. As the party, as at present constituted, consists of about a dozen men who live at Ottawa and meet each other nearly every day, probably Sir John is about right.

## CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

### The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Capt. W. O. McKay, one of the best known men in the Ottawa lumbering district, is dead.

It has just been discovered that the accounts of Thomas Bryan, collector of the township of Tilbury West, are short $800. He is a farmer, and cannot explain where the money went.

A special cable from Brisbane says that the prime minister recommended that $25,000 annual subsidy be granted for a mail service to Canada. His recommendation will probably carry.

Hon. Mr. Foster was at his office on Monday for the first time for a week. Dr. Campbell of Montreal writes a letter to the papers stating that Mr. Foster abstained from attending the public gatherings last week on his orders, on account of a very serious illness.

The American customs officials are at Montreal investigating a $15,000 fraud on the customs by passing leaf tobacco for wrapping purposes under the pretence that it was for filling. They believe that the customs officials at the border are implicated.

The Earl of Aberdeen was on Monday sworn in at Quebec as governor-general of Canada. The ceremony took place in the legislative council chamber, in the provincial parliament buildings. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Sir Samuel Henry Strong, of the supreme court.

The Empire says: An attempt to induce emigration from France to Canada on a somewhat larger scale than hitherto is shortly to be made. Hector Fabre, representative of the Dominion at Paris, intends to sail from Havre on Saturday on the steamship Bourgogne, and will take with him several directors of La Societe Fonciere, who will visit the Canadian Northwest and report upon the feasibility of the entire settlement of agriculturists from Old France. It is said a site will be chosen in the district of Assiniboia.

A couple of months ago a sensational story from the New York World, alleging that Mrs. Benton of Burlington was concerned in Cicero Harrison Case's death was reproduced in a number of Canadian papers. This was followed by other articles which reflected on Mrs. Beaton. They alleged she was the mysterious Mrs. Oliver who was with the old man when he disappeared from the Norfolk line steamer. Mrs. Beaton denied that she was connected with the case in any way. She retained Staunton & Oheir of Hamilton to look after her interests, as the articles were untrue and did her great injustice. She instructed the lawyers to sue the newspapers for libel. The lawyers have served notices on the following papers: Toronto Globe, Mail, World and Empire, and about a score more published in different parts of the land. The notices will be followed by writs. Staunton has not sued the New York World, which first published the story.

### The Prerogative of Dissolution.

There is from time to time much discussion in the Canadian press as to the exercise of the prerogative of dissolving parliament by governors and lieutenant-governors, and not a few journals of some standing have expressed a preference for the fixed term of duration which prevails in the United States. In Canada, as is well known, the regular term of the federal government is five years, and in all, or nearly all the provincial legislatures four years, but the parliament or any legislature may be dissolved at an earlier date when the exercise of the prerogative of the crown is advised by the executive. It may be worth while to cite the facts as to the number of cases in which the usual duration of legislative bodies has been shortened by premature dissolution since confederation.

General elections to the federal parliament were held in 1867, 1872, 1874, 1878, 1882, 1887, 1891, making seven elections in 26 years.

In Ontario general elections were held in 1867, 1871, 1875, 1879, 1883, 1886 and 1890.

Quebec has also had seven general provincial elections in the same time, that is, in 1867, 1871, 1875, 1876, 1881, 1886 and 1890.

Nova Scotia has had the same number of local elections, the years being 1867, 1871, 1874, 1878, 1882, 1886 and 1890.

In New Brunswick general elections have been kept pretty closely to the allotted term of four years, the date of successive contests being June, 1870; June, 1874; June, 1878; June, 1882; April, 1886, and January, 1890.

A calm review of the dates will show that in the four original provinces of the confederation it has been the rule for legislative assemblies to continue for the allotted four years, and that the exceptions have been rare. In federal affairs the departures from the rule have been more frequent, but not always inexcusable. The shortest parliament was that elected in 1872 and dissolved in 1873 by the advice of Premier Mackenzie. This instance in itself affords no ground for condemning the prerogative of dissolution, but on the contrary gives strong support to its continuance. Mr. Mackenzie on attaining power found himself in a parliament one-fourth of whose members had been elected by the money advanced by the late Sir Hugh Allan. If there had been an absolutely fixed term of five years for parliament with no power in the crown to sooner dissolve that body, the members so corruptly elected would have remained law-makers, and it is, moreover, extremely difficult to see how the government could have been carried on.

There is no doubt that the premature dissolutions of parliament in 1882 and in 1891 were brought about by Sir John Macdonald purely in the interest of himself and his party, and without any decent pretext of public necessity. In those cases he surprised the opposition and gained a party advantage by shortening the duration of parliament a year or more. Such abuse of the prerogative may furnish ground for a charge against the cabinet which wrongfully advises, or against the governor who wrongfully yields to such advice, but we conclude that under the British system of responsible government the prerogative of dissolution is a necessary one, and so far as our provincial governments are concerned it has been improperly exercised in but very few instances.—St. John Telegraph.

### The Human Body.

Our bodies are at all times like the fire which was shown to the hero of the Pilgrim's Progress in the Interpreter's house, which had water poured on it at one side of the wall against which it blazed and oil on the other. Here one tissue is burning like fuel and there another is becoming the depository of combustible matter. We have, as it were, millions of microscopic wind furnaces converting into carbonic acid, water vapor and other products of combustion, all the combustible elements of the body; and millions of blast furnaces, reducing the starch and sugar of the food, and the sulphates and phosphates of the body, into inflammable oils and other fuels, which are finally transferred to the wind-furnaces and burned there. Burning, and what we must call in contradistinction, unburning, thus proceed together; the flame of life, like a blow-pipe flame, exhibiting an oxidizing and reducing action, at points not far distant from each other. Such is the human body—ever changing, ever abiding—a temple always complete, and yet always under repair; a mansion which quite contents its possessor, and yets has its plans and its materials altered each moment; a machine which never stops working, and yet is taken to pieces in the twinkling of an eye and put together in another; a cloth of gold, to which the needle is ever adding on the one side of a line, and from which the scissors are ever cutting away on the other. Yes, life, like Penelope, of old, is ever weaving and unweaving the same web, whilst her grim suitors, Disease and Death, watch for her halting, only for her is no Ulysses who will one day in triumph return.—Dr. George Wilson.

### Yacht-Modeling Before 1880.

Up to 1880 the course of yacht modeling in America had run in very even grooves; systematic designing was unknown, and with very few exceptions yachts were built from small wooden vessels whittled and carved out by the builders. One type of yacht was in general use, the wide, shoal centre-board craft, with huge trunk cabin, large open cockpit, ballast all inside (and of iron, or even slag and stone), and a heavy and clumsy wooden construction. Faulty in every way as this type has since been proved, in the absence of any standard it was considered perfect, and open doubts were expressed of the patriotism if not the sanity of the few American yachtsmen who, about 1877, called into question the merits of the American centre-board sloop and pointed out the opposition qualities of the British cutter—her non-capsizability, due to the use of lead ballast outside of the hull; her speed in rough water, and the superiority of her rig both in proportions and in mechanical details.

A wordy warfare over these types raged for several years, gaining strength with the building of the first true English cutter, the Muriel, in New York, in 1878; and bearing good fruit a year later in the launching of the Mischief, an American centre-board sloop, but modified in accordance with the new theories. The plumb stem, the straight sheer shapely though short overhang, suggested the hull of the cutter, and though quite and higher free board, with quite a wide—nearly 20 feet on 60-foot waterline—she drew nearly six feet. Even with her sloop rig she was a marked departure from the older boats of her class, especially as she was built of iron in place of wood, and consequently carried her ballast, all lead, at a very low point.—Century.


Madame Laird,
Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY

SOMETHING NEW

A Five Ounce Bottle of

Vaseline

For 25 Cents

COCHRANE & MUNN,

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

**Store to Rent**

Corner of Fort and Blanchard streets. Apply to Russell & McDonald, 134 Douglas street.

**Millinery Display.**

Ladies you are respectfully invited to our millinery opening on Tuesday, Sept. 19th, Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. Newest styles, latest shapes from the eastern markets. J. Partridge. *

**The District Shows.**

The following are the dates of the agricultural exhibitions to be held in the different districts of the province:

Sept. 20.—Langley-Glenwood Association, at Murray's Corner, Langley Prairie.
Sept. 20-22—Chilliwack Agricultural Society, at Chilliwack.
Sept. 22—District of Surrey Agricultural Association, at Cloverdale.
Sept. 23—Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Association, at Duncan.
Sept. 27-30—Royal City Agricultural Association, at New Westminster.
Oct. 18—Delta Agricutural Association, at Ladner's Landing.

**Died at the Hospital.**

Thomas Hodgson, an engineer, who was found seriously ill in a cabin on Humboldt street, and who was subsequently removed to the Jubilee Hospital, died this morning. Although an incurable and therefore not a subject for hospital treatment the deceased was admitted and everything possible was done to allay his suffering. He was a native of Ontario, aged 38 years. The funeral will take place on Thursday from the hospital. His little boy who was some days ago found wandering around the streets by the police, has been admitted to the Protestant Orphans' Home.

**Fair Week Rates.**

The C. P. N. Company with their usual enterprise have decided to make cheap rates on their steamers during the Westminster exhibition. Tickets will be sold for $3 good to go to the Mainland on the direct boat on Sunday night or the Vancouver boat on Tuesday morning, good to return on either boat not later than Saturday, September 30th. Those who do not wish to remain so long can obtain a rate of $1.50 for the round trip. These latter tickets will be good on the direct steamer leaving here on Wednesday and Friday mornings and returning on Thursday and Saturday. Both rates include admission to the fair grounds.

**Marine.**

The steamer Cariboo and Fly has left for Claxton for another load of salmon.

The steamer City of Topeka sailed for Alaska this morning with 30 passengers and 700 tons of freight.

The sealing schooner Triumph is going to the west coast with her Indian hunters. She will take down considerable freight.

The British bark Thermopylae, Capt. J. R. Winchester, cleared for Hong Kong yesterday and sails at 1 o'clock to-day with 600,000 feet of lumber consigned to Sai Get, says Friday's Astorian. There will doubtless be a crowd at Kinney's dock to see her off, for both the captain and the crew have made themselves very popular during the vessel's stay in port

**Funeral of Ralph Starratt.**

The funeral of Ralph Starratt of the schooner Brenda, who died suddenly at the Occidental hotel early on Saturday morning, took place this morning, and was one of the largest seen in the city for some time. The crews of a large number of the schooners in the fleet were represented. Services were conducted in the undertaking establishment of Hanna & Taylor, Broad street, by Rev. P. McF. Macleod. The rooms were packed to the doors during the services. The city band was in attendance and played a number of dirges. The pall bearers were: Martin Douglas, Charles Craft, Joseph Lester, Al Parker, James McGill and Charles Powers. The expenses of the funeral were paid by the friends of the deceased among the sealers and stevedores, who will also erect a monument on the grave of deceased in Ross Bay cemetery.

**Two Talented Artists.**

The Pacific Baptist of Portland, Ore., says: "Miss Gumaer has a fine voice, a pure contralto, rich in quality, full in volume, so highly cultivated as to render every tone a delight to the musical ear, wonderfully flexible and under perfect control. Miss Biggart's voice is as finely cultivated for reading as Miss Gumaer's is for singing. Her impersonation of very different characters was natural and remarkable. To those who had read the book the fearful moral was greatly deepened by the striking recital. Some who are not admirers of George Eliot's character may question the propriety of dramatizing any works of hers for the Christian public; while others, who think the less said upon such subjects the better, might not have enjoyed the vivid portrayal. But many are of different mind—are deeply impressed with the importance of such lessons, and bid these young women Godspeed in their chosen work as warning angels to the young." These young ladies appear at the Victoria theatre this evening.

## SHORT LOCALS.

**Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.**

—The work of paving the police station yard has been begun.

—Special meeting of the city council Wednesday night.

—The Empress of China brought the eastern mail down from the mainland last night.

—Pat Sweeney, habitual drunk, sentenced by Magistrate Macrae, has been released. Sweeney is very ill.

—A case will come up for hearing in the police court on Thursday in which a small boy sues a tinsmith for wages.

—The steamer Princess Louise leaves to-morrow evening for Skeena, Gardiner's and Smith's Inlets and way ports.

—The harvest festival at St. Mark's Episcopal church is fixed for Wednesday, Sept. 27. Rev. Sharp will be the preacher.

—The collection at the Metropolitan Methodist church on Hospital Sunday amounted to $46. The Salvation Army contributed $29.

—Edward Holmes, the alleged reporter and pedestrian, now admits over his own signature that he took a number of rides in the mountains.

—Tom, an Indian, was drunk this morning and was run in by the police. He was afterwards bailed by his friends, who took him home.

—People should look out for counterfeit 25 cent pieces. They are made of aluminum, and closely resemble the genuine coin, but are much lighter.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods. *

—The remains of the late Mrs. F. T. Gregg were brought from Nanaimo today and interred at Ross Bay cemetery. Services were held at the R. E. church.

—The Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society will give a dance in Victoria West hall on Friday evening next. The Bantley family will supply the music.

—The regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid of the Metropolitan church has been postponed on account of the Y. M. C. A. entertainment to be given in the Victoria theatre this evening.

—The Endeavor Standard, printed at Vancouver, has just made its appearance. It is printed in the interests of the Christian Endeavor societies, and seems a very fine paper.

—Vancouver council of the Young Men's Institute will banquet the delegates to the grand council at Vancouver on Thursday. An invitation to Victoria delegates has been received.

—Chief of Police Jackson, who has been in the city looking for Adolph Krug, the absconding city treasurer, last evening received a dispatch stating that Krug had been arrested in St. Paul.

—Call on Dr. Findley and have your teeth examined. He makes a specialty of fine gold fillings, crown and bridge work. Prices to suit the times. Office, 80 1-2 Government street, upstairs. *

—Rev. Dr. George of Seattle lectured at the Metropolitan Methodist church last evening on "The Universe, Seen and Unseen." There was a large attendance, and the lecture was an interesting one.

—A consignment of cigars from Havana was received in the city a few days ago over the Northern Pacific, having made the trip in the remarkably quick time of three weeks. They came via New York.

—The King's Daughters will hold their annual bazaar at the new Christ Church Cathedral school on Thursday. A variety of plain and fancy work and useful articles will be offered for sale. A luncheon will be served from noon until 2 o'clock.

—Prof. King and Prof. Klotz of the Alaska boundary survey left for Ottawa this morning, accompanied by a number of those employed on the work. It was their intention to have started on Sunday morning, but they were delayed unexpectedly.

—The managers of St. Andrew's church have paid to their late pastor, the Rev. P. McF. Macleod, the balance of stipend agreed to be paid by the commission representing the congregation at the recent meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria held at Nanaimo.

—Thomas Wallace and E. M. Reed were arrested Sunday at Skinner's Bottom with two hen pheasants in their possession. The arrest was made by Provincial Officer John H. Mason who was on the lookout for other offenders. The cases will be heard in the provincial police court.

—Among the Victorians who leave by the City of Kingston this evening for Seattle to attend the performance of "The Merchant of Venice" by Henry Irving and Ellen Terry tomorrow night are: W. N. and Mrs. Chudley, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Milne, Mrs. W. C. Chambers, Mrs. and Miss Kinsman, Mrs. and the Misses Heathfield and J. W. Anderson.

—Magistrate Macrae in the police court this morning taxed five Indians the usual fee of $5 for being drunk. Two of their less fortunate brethren who had whiskey in their possession were fined $25 and costs. Samuel G. Davis was charged with supplying liquor. Discharged. Hong Kee and Ten Chen, charged with selling vegetables without a license, were remanded till Wednesday's session of the police court.

—A wharf street habitant took a slide on the Adelphi toboggan at midday yesterday. It was altogether involuntary and the slider had not been in the Adelphi either. The pavement was wet at the time, which accelerated matters considerably. The only damage was a large lump on the back of the head, which was not there before, and could not be therefore the bump of veneration. It is pretty safe to predict that before the winter of 1893-94 is over there will be at least one or more actions against the corporation for permitting a man-trap of this kind to exist on the street.

## THE MAUD S. SEIZED.

**Report Brought Home by the E. B. Marvin Which Returned To-Day.**

The sealing schooner E. B. Marvin, Captain Gould, arrived home from the Copper Islands early this afternoon with a catch of 1524 skins for the season, having taken something over 500 skins on the Russian side. She brings the news of the seizure of the Victoria schooner Maud S. at the southward of the islands on August 29. The schooner was involved in a very peculiar and and most unfortunate manner. Several days before the date mentioned she was sealing 50 miles at the south of Behring Island and the mate when he made the entry in the log neglected to add the "cipher" after placing the "five" down. By mistake the vessel did get a few miles inside of the limit and when boarded and the log with the curious entry examined her papers were confiscated. The vessel was ordered to proceed to Yokohama, a request with which Captain McKiel readily complied. The Marvin met the Maud S just after the seizure and Captain McKiel did not then expect any trouble about clearing his schooner before the admiralty or consular court at Yokohama. He said the captain of the cutter had expressed the opinion that the case against the schooner was not very strong. Captain McKiel said the schooner could be fitted out again in Yokohama for less money than in Victoria.

The crew of the Marvin report that the Umbrina took nearly 700 skins on the Russian side, bringing her catch up to 2500 skins, placing her among the high line boats. She also heard of the Walter L. Rich with 1600 skins in the middle of August. A couple of schooners were seen two days ago off the coast. They were not spoken. The Marvin easily holds the record for the year on the run from the islands.

## A FULL LOAD.

**Empress Carried Away as Much Freight as She Could Accommodate.**

The Empress of China sailed for Yokohama at 3 o'clock this morning. Her cargo, made up of a variety of consignments, amounted to 3,000 tons. She had to refuse 300 tons of freight at Vancouver. She had 130 saloon passengers and 300 in the steerage.

The saloon passengers were as follows:

Baron d' Anethan, Baroness d' Anethan, Belgium; J. Abrahams, England; Mrs. Adams, Tacoma; Mrs. Allen, Chicago; Miss Barchet, Chicago; H. W. Bates, Boston; Miss Blecker, England; Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite, London; H. B. Bristow, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, London; Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Toronto; J. M. Cooke, London; Mr. E. H. Cowey, W. Cope, England; Miss Donaldson, New York; Dr. Florence, Japan; Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Fenn, New York; Mr. H. S. and Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Gardiner, Miss Dora D. Gardiner, Boston; D. Gorhundass, Chicago; Dr. J. A. and Mrs. Green, Boston; Dr. F. A. Green, Boston; Miss C. Gurney, London; Rev. W. F. Gray and family, Indianapolis; E. Hagens, Hamburg; Thos. Hanbury, D. Hanbury, Cecil Hanbury, Miss Hanbury, Italy; Mr. and Mrs. Harocastle, England; Dr. Hartshorn, Philadelphia; Miss Hartshorn, Philadelphia; Col. Hatchett, London; E. B. Haskell, Boston; J. C. Hutson, Detroit; Mrs. Houstoun and maid, England; Mr. and Mrs. Harris Hunt, Boston; Rev. H. A. Kemp, Chicago; Mrs Krehs, Chicago; J. W. Lee, New York; Mr. A. and Mrs. McBride, Calgary; J. D. Mackay, Calgary; Rev. J. Mashine, Boston; Mrs. G. L. Mason, Chicago; Miss Mason, Chicago; E. F. Maxwell, Vancouver; Rev. E. L. and Mrs. Mattoz, New York; Dr. C. H. and Mrs. Mahoney, New York; Miss M. A. Means, Tacoma; Rev. J. A. Miller, Miss H. T. Miller, Tacoma; J. Morris, England; Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead, London; Mrs. A. D. Morse and family, Omaha; Miss H. Noyes, New York; Mrs. Orr, Sydney; Miss Orr, Sydney; Mr. Prentice, Vancouver; Mr. Scott, Liverpool; Rev. W. F. Seymour, Mr. H. T. Safford, New York; Rev. W. H. Story and family, Chicago; Rev. F. E. and Mrs. Simcox, New York; Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Swan, New York; Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Sweet, Chicago; H. L. Taft, Chicago; F. Tiffany, Boston; Miss Ella Tuck, Belgium; C. G. Yeth, England; Mrs. E. A. Walker, H. J. C. Williams, C. H. Wilson, London; Consul Kito, Vancouver.

## BAFFLED DETECTIVES.

**How Badly American Sleuths Were Off the Scent of Krug.**

Vancouver, Sept. 19.—Angus Campbell, who was driving a horse which was attached to a capstan used in pulling the waterworks main across the narrows, was struck on the abdomen last night by an arm being displaced and severely hurt.

Kilsena, the morphine fiend, was sentenced to one month for larceny to-day.

The news came last night that Krug was arrested in St. Paul. The American detectives here were baffled and were preparing to trace him from where he was supposed to have landed from a small boat in the Fraser river last Wednesday.

The Lulu Island & Vancouver railway company propose building soon from Steveston to the C. P. R. station. They would use Howe street as a roadway.

It is learned that the Kamloops fire originated through burglars having broken into Vair's tinshop and tried to blow the safe open.

The school board met this morning and passed accounts. The difficulty about the teachers stood over. Collins and Templeton, the belligerent trustees, shook hands and extended mutual apologies, which were mutually accepted.

Westminster's assessment this year is $5,096,001. There is a deficit this year on the ferry of $2,015.

Rev. Geo. L. McKay, Chinese missionary, is expected to preach at the opening of the First Presbyterian church.

**Millinery.**

See Partridge's window this season for stylish millinery. The Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, carry the broom. Our prices are what we call hard-time prices, down to bedrock. *

**Millinery Display.**

Ladies you are respectfully invited to our millinery opening on Tuesday, Sept. 19th, Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. Newest styles, latest shapes from the eastern markets. J. Partridge. *

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia. No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

SPENCER'S ARCADE.

Millinery Opening

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, and Following Days.

The Newest Paris, London and New York Styles.

The Stock of Untrimmed Walking Hats and Trimming Materials has been very carefully selected and Prices will be found moderate.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

## IN THE ORIENT.

**Bitter Anti-Foreign Feeling in China—Terrible Damage by Floods.**

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The steamship Peru from the Orient brought advices from Hong Kong to August 25th, and from Yokohama to September 4th.

Referring to the anti-foreign feeling which seems to be growing in China, a newspaper writer says that in Nanking there was never a more bitter anti-foreign feeling than exists there now, and that it is freely expressed in the schools, in the streets and the tea houses. He mentions that a day of special prayer and fasting among the resident missionaries has been fixed "to supplicate heaven on behalf of our fellow missionaries, whose lives and property seem so mercilessly at the hands of such unjust authorities and treacherous people."

The British four-masted ship Samaritan, from New York to Shanghai, while 1000 miles from the nearest port, encountered a terrific hurricane which caused her to lurch heavily to leeward. When she finally righted, a barrel was found on deck covered with barnacles, showing that it had been in the water for several years. It was found to contain Marsala wine.

The Kirchirin district, in Manchuria, was visited by a heavy thunderstorm in which 30 buildings were struck by lightning and 140 people killed. Houses were swept away by the wholesale.

The distress caused by recent floods in China is much greater than at first supposed. Over 1400 villages have been destroyed in the prefecture of Shun Tenfu alone. Details of the recent floods in Japan show much damage and many lives lost. Landslides left hardly a road intact in the inundated district.

Bishop Auser, head of the German Catholic mission at Shanting, has been decorated with a light blue button of honor for his endeavors to preserve concord between the native Christians and the non-Christians.

It is stated that the real reason why none of the Peigang squadron went to Bangkok, was because not one of the squadron was prepared for such a voyage without refitting.

On August 21st an earthquake took place in the province of Suragao, Philippine Islands. The current of the Agusan river rose two metres, running up stream for ten minutes, then downwards at an enormous rate, carrying everything before it. Some 30 houses were destroyed, including a convent and several schools, but no loss of life is reported.

**Church Beadles.**

The church beadle is about to be revived in England. In the old time he was a very gorgeous and important individual, but for a long time now he has been regarded with a feeling not at all proportionate to that which his dimensions and his gilt buttons ought to inspire. Shakespeare regarded him as a kind of wet blanket, for he makes Biron say that he has been "a very beadle to a humorous sign;" Ford says something about the "base beadle's whip," and since the days of Dickens the word has simply become a synonym for Bumble. In St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey he wears a black gown, and in most city churches a uniform which seems a combination of postman and railway guard. But in St. Agnes's, Kensington Park (says the Daily Telegraph) the beadle has been restored to his ancient prestige. He is duly vested and sits in state in the chancel, except when, armed with his staff, he marches at the head of the choir. He it is who is responsible for the reverent conduct of the worshippers and the expulsion of any wrongdoers. If he attends to his duty properly he will be the most important person at marriage ceremonies, like his prototype in Paris churches, the "suisse," who gives the three knocks on the floor with his staff when the wedding procession enters. If the beadle of St. Agnes lives up to his position, as no doubt he will, he may be the means of restoring to honor a class which has been under a cloud for many years.

**Arkwright.**

When Arkwright had almost perfected his first power loom, he found that the yarn as it was delivered through the rollers had an awkward, fatal trick of curling back. He puzzled over this serious obstacle. At last he took the local blacksmith, who made his early machines, into counsel, and the man, one Strutt, told him he thought he could cure it. Arkwright asked him his terms. Ten years' partnership and equal profits, was the reply. This was too much for Arkwright, who, like Naaman of old, turned and went away in a rage. But the yarn still curled, and dashed his hopes. At last he reluctantly yielded to the blacksmith. Then occurred another scene. The blacksmith insisted that the deed of partnership should be executed and enrolled. Arkwright stormed. But the local vulcan was firm. When the deed was signed the blacksmith went behind the rollers and apparently rubbed one of them with his hand. Instantly the yarn was delivered as he wished. Arkwright found that his new partner had only rubbed one of the rollers with a piece of chalk, in other words proved that one of them should have a different surface from the other. The execrations of the enraged manufacturer were unspeakable. But the compact held, and in the end the blacksmith became Lord Belper.

**They Drank Only Water.**

Some Munich Socialists hit upon a strange device for punishing the proprietor of a beer cellar who had refused to let his rooms for a meeting of their club. For the Sunday after his refusal he had arranged a concert, at which he expected his takings to be considerable. But the Socialists mustered early and in large numbers. They filled up the whole available space, and ordered only—water. Consequently the landlord's expected profit was turned into a heavy loss. The committee of the club threatened to repeat the unprofitable invasion on the following Sunday. The Socialists must have felt the matter very keenly, else they would not have deprived themselves of their beer. A Bavarian without beer is, according to a German proverb, "the most terrible of all terrors." In a beer cellar the ordeal must have been the more severe. The landlord was between the devil and the deep blue sea, as he dared not defy the police. He summoned some of the leaders of the club for "hausfriedensbruch," which is equivalent to trespass with breach of the peace. However, as no breach of the peace was proved, only those of the water drinkers who had used threats were sentenced to small fines.

**Special Notice.**

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts. *

WORLD'S FAIR SWEEPSTAKE

Entrance Fee $1.00

To be Drawn on SATURDAY, September 23

PRIZE, $150, Less 10 per cent.

TICKETS AT MORRIS', COLONIST BLOCK.

2460 Pairs Guaranteed Kid Gloves Per Express

The Ladies of Victoria will be pleased to know that we are in receipt of a large shipment of our Celebrated Kid Gloves—Every pair guaranteed. Although there has been a considerable advance in price by the manufacturers, we will continue to sell them at $1.25 per pair, in plain and embroidered backs. A beautiful, soft Kid Glove, equal to the best $1.50 glove sold in the city.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

## TO LET

The Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital are prepared to let the premises known as the French Hospital recently occupied by the "Old Men's Home" and situated in Collinson street, on reasonable terms, with immediate possession. For information apply to

H. M. YATES,
Secretary.

P. O. Box 551, or care of Yates & Jay, Bastion street.

Victoria, B.C., August 31, 1893.
a31-1m (Colonist copy.)

**MEETINGS TO BE HELD.**

**The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company**

**NOTICE.**

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.
a29-td

**The Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability.**

**NOTICE**

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.
a29-td

**Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia**

**EXAMINATIONS.**

The Semi-Annual Examination for diplomas as Licentiate of Pharmacy will take place on the 3rd and 4th days of October, 1893.

All intending candidates must notify the Registrar on or before Sept. 19th, two weeks before thte examination.

Candidates for registration on Diplomas from other Associations must deposit same with the Registrar before Sept. 17th.

Further particulars may be had from

CHARLES NELSON,
Sec.-Registrar.

P.O. Box 58, Vancouver, B.C.

Steam to LIVERPOOL Direct.

The British Steamship

"GRANDHOLM"

MASSON, MASTER,

Will load on Fraser River and at Victoria during September for Liverpool direct and will have quick despatch. The bulk of cargo is engaged, but a limited quantity of space is available. Applications for freight room must be made to the charterers,

ROBERT WARD & CO., LT'D L'B'Y,

Offices Temple building, Fort st., Victoria.
Sept 6, 1t

SPECTACLE WEARERS

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS

In British Columbia.

F. W. Nolte & Co.

37 Fort Street.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a warrant of execution issued out of the County Court of Victoria, dated the 8th day of September, 1893, at the suit of Irving Arthur Lemm against John William Smith, late of the City of Victoria, I have seized certain goods and chattels, the property of the said defendant, John W. Smith, in and upon the premises situate at the corner of Pandora and Broad streets, and also at the bone factory on Carey Road, Victoria District, and will sell the same on Wednesday, the 20th day of September, instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the corner of Pandora and Broad streets aforesaid.

Terms: CASH.

Sept16-3t J. R. McMILLAN, Sheriff.

## "EVERYTHING GOES."

### A Long Branch Flirtation Which Had an Unusual Result.

"At the summer hotel verything goes," said an acquaintance of mine. We were at Long Branch for a day or two, and at that particular moment were strolling along the cliff in the direction of the iron pier. We sat down on the turf and hung our feet over the ledge.

"Yes, sir; I've had lots of fun along here, and within twenty steps of this place I got myself in the worst scrape of my life."

"Woman?" I suggested, interrogatively.

"Exactly. There were two of them, and deuced pretty, too. It was four years ago. I had been having a good time with a friend of mine here, and was on the point of returning to New York, when one evening we were walking along here in just this way. The two young women were right ahead, and appeared to be in a jolly mood. I noticed them glancing around at us occasionally as if inclined for a flirtation. I was always pretty self-confident when it came to summer girls—had gall, my friend put it—and said at once:

"'Let's pick 'em up.' My friend hesitated a moment, laughed, then said, 'All right—go ahead, but it's dinners for four you don't do it!'

"'I'll have to go you,' said I.

"Well, we quickened our steps a little, and I thought I saw the girls slowed down a little. So I walked up to them and taking off my hat greeted them as some casual acquaintances I had met in New York, and wound up by requesting permission to introduce my friend. You know how such things are done. My friend tried to stop me at the last moment, but too late.

"At first the girls looked very much astonished. Then they looked at each other and giggled. Then they looked at my friend and giggled some more. Then the elder apologized for having forgotten my name. 'Of course,' said she, with a sweet smile, 'I knew your face at once.' Then I went through the form of introducing my friend, who the other girl remarked was already known to them by reputation. This bold remark eased my mind of any misgivings I might have had at the start, for I thought, 'she is a bigger liar than I am.' The thing now was to win my bet. Strangely enough, as it seemed to me, my friend entered into the spirit of the scheme just as though he wasn't sure to be a loser. In an astonishingly short time he was on familiar terms with the elder lady—for I found within a few minutes they were really ladies—and they were carrying on at a great rate. The one I was with was a little shy, but she was awfully jolly, and seemed to be just brimming over with fun. Well, I sprung a supper on them later, and to my astonishment they accepted. It was in a quiet place, and we enjoyed it immensely. During the entertainment I caught my friend with his arm around the girl who sat next to him. At the same moment my girl saw it, and my thought was intercepted with a blush. The other two seemed to have a sort of understanding. I really began to feel uncomfortable and was fast losing confidence in myself, for the more I saw of the younger the sweeter and more charming she appeared. I began to experience a sort of resentment that she should be so easily drawn into such an escapade. Of course I laid it on her elder sister, who sat there brazenly with my friend's arm around her. She at least should know better.

"'Oh, everything goes at a summer hotel,' said he, noting a gathering cloud on my pretty fairy's brow.

"'No, it doesn't!' she finally exclaimed, jumping up from the table. 'This thing doesn't go any further, Mr. Jack!' and she called him by his right name. 'And what's more, it is about time you were taking your sister Nellie and me home!'

"Well, sir, you could have knocked me over with a feather. All the time I had thought I was playing them they were playing me. But it served me right for being such a conceited ass!'

I remarked to the story teller that his experience had probably been followed by complete recovery, and I shied a stone into the Atlantic.

"Recover? I shall never recover," he answered laughingly. "I married the girl!"

### The Naval Armaments of Europe.

A parliamentary paper has been issued containing a return of seagoing warships in commission, in reserve, and building, and showing the naval expenditure, revenue, tonnage of mercantile marine, and value of seaborne commerce of various countries for the year 1893; also a return showing naval expenditure on seagoing force, the value of seaborne commerce (exclusive of interchange with the United Kingdom), and the revenue of British self-governing colonies for the year 1893. It appears that Great Britain has in commission 24 battleships, four coast defense ships (armored), 63 cruisers (armored and unarmored), and 78 other ships not torpedo boats; in reserve 10 battleships, 16 coast defense ships (armored), 49 cruisers (armored and unarmored, and 50 other ships not torpedo boats; and building and completing for sea nine battleships, 19 cruisers (armored and unarmored, and 23 other ships not torpedo boats. France has in commission—19 battleships, 5 coast defense ships (armored), 23 cruisers (armored and unarmored), and 50 other ships not torpedo boats; in reserve, 5 battleships, three coast defense ships (armored), 20 cruisers (armored and unarmored), and 62 other ships not torpedo boats; and building and completing for sea 8 battleships, 2 coast defense ships (armored), 19 cruisers (armored and unarmored), and 5 other ships not torpedo boats. Russia—in commission, 5 battleships, 9 cruisers armored and unarmored), 34 other ships not torpedo boats; in reserve, 2 battleships, 9 coast defense ships, 6 cruisers (armored and unarmored), 37 other ships not torpedo boats; building and completing for sea, 8 battleships, 4 coast defense ships, 2 cruisers (armored and unarmored), four other ships not torpedo boats. Germany—in commission, 11 battleships, 14 cruisers (armored and unarmored), 19 other ships not torpedo boats; in reserve, 3 battleships, 6 coast defense ships (armored), 17 cruisers (armored and unarmored), 5 other ships not torpedo boats; building and completing for sea, 7 battleships, 3 cruisers (armored and unarmored), one other ship not a torpedo boat. Italy—in commission, 4 battleships, 8 cruisers (armored and unarmored), 16 other ships not torpedo boats; in reserve, 9 battleships, 5 coast defense ships (armored), 5 cruisers armored and unarmored), 26 other ships not torpedo boats; building and completing for sea, 4 battleships, 13 cruisers (armored and unarmored), 3 other ships not torpedo boats. Other countries covered by the return are Spain, Austria, Netherlands, Portugal, United States, China, Japan, Chile, Brazil, Argentine.

## SALMAGUNDI.

### An Excursion With the Scissors Through the Exchanges.

The latest form of horsewhip is constructed so as to give a slight electric shock to the animal. The handle, which is made of celluloid, contains a small induction coil and battery, the circuit being closed by means of a spring push. The extremity of the whip consists of two small copper plates insulated from each other, each of which is provided with a tiny point. The plates are connected with the induction coil by means of a couple of fine insulated wires.

* * *

Birds have very acute vision, perhaps the most acute of any creature, and the sense is also more widely diffused over the retina than is the case with man, consequently a bird can see sideways as well as objects in front of it. A bird sees—showing great uneasiness in consequence—a hawk long before it is visible to man. So, too, fowls and pigeons find minute scraps of food, distinguishing them from what appear to us exactly similar to pieces of earth or gravel.

* * *

In view of the epidemic of suicide which seems to have set in in England of late, it is interesting to see how different countries stand in this respect. The following figures give the number of suicides in the various armies of Europe per 100,000 men: Austria 131, Germany 67, Italy 40, France 26, Belgium 24, England 23, Russia 20, and Spain 14. This is a somewhat curious list, neither race nor climate apparently having much to do with the relative figures, else why should Austria have nearly twice as much as Germany and Germany nearly three times as many as England?

* * *

It is more than twenty years ago since Bishop Wilberforce, riding with Earl Granville to Mr. Leveson-Gower's seat in Surrey, where Mr. Gladstone so often stays, fell from his horse and was killed. It was said at the time that he desired a sudden death. Singular confirmation of this is furnished by a story just told in an obituary notice of the Rev. George Crabbe Rolfe, for fifty-four years vicar of Hailey, Oxon. The writer says: "On one occasion the bishop and Mr. Rolfe were riding together down a very steep hill in the parish, the vicar on his old pony, the bishop, as usual on his one good mount. The latter rode down somewhat too precipitately for the vicar and his pony, and Mr. Rolfe, on catching his lordship up, twitted him with his intrepid horsemanship. To this the bishop replied that a sudden death was about the happiest thing that could happen to a man."—Pall Mall Gazette.

* * *

A new book of travel and exploration entitled, "The Sacred City of the Ethiopians," will soon be published by the Longmans. It gives an account of the journey taken by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bent into Abyssinia last spring. The chief object was to examine the archaeological remains at Aksum, which has been the sacred city of the Ethiopians since before the Christian era. By the assistance of Professor D. H. Muller, of Vienna, Mr. Bent is able to give translations of the various early Ethiopian and Sabaean inscriptions which he found at Aksum and in its neighborhood, one of which is bi-lingual, being cut in Greek and Sabaean. These inscriptions throw light on the early Arabian origin of the Ethiopians, for Arabian colonists were found in the heart of Abyssinia as early as the eighth century before Christ.

### The Banker's Daughters.

There are two interesting women in New York who are attracting a good deal of attention by their peculiar conduct. They were daughters of a banker whose bank failed, and they are devoting what means they possess toward paying their father's liabilities. Their names are Rachel and Theresa Sasseloue Bergamini. Their father, E. P. Bergamini, who had a bank in Centre street, in New York, died about five years ago and his bank failed, owing depositors nearly $250,000. His daughters were in Naples then, and Rachel had $9,000 of her father's money. She and her sister gave up their home, their books and their pictures, and after working hard and saving another $9,000, they turned the $18,000 over to Administrator Owen for the benefit of the creditors. The money is being paid to their father's creditors at the city chamberlain's office. Wednesday afternoon the sisters were there to assist in the payment. They sat upon high stools inside the counter, Theresa with the old signature book of her father's bank, the Banca Bergamini, and Rachel with a list of the depositors before her. Both were alert and business-like, and it was evident that they had the respect of every depositor in their father's late bank. They chatted pleasantly with each comer, asking questions and telling them where to get the checks cashed, but were sharp enough to detect and defeat several attempts made to deceive them.

To a reporter who sought an interview with the girls Rachel said: "We're doing nothing but what we ought to do. Please say nothing about it." "I never saw two such girls," said Deputy Campbell. "Their brightness and good sense, their anxiety to carry out what they believe would have been their father's and their mother's wishes, and their pitying kindness to these poor people are wonderful. And they are as thoroughly unassuming as they are honest. I wonder how many other bankers' daughters there are like them?" Although their father was an Italian they do not look like Italians. They have red hair, in which respect they resemble their mother, who was Irish.

### The Ridiculous Dialects.

Mr. John R. Willard of Massachusetts has written a letter to protest against the absurd dialect that story writers put into the mouths of rural New Englanders. He says that he has been familiar with the New England country all his life, knowing intimately many people of all grades of culture, whose speech was fully formed before 1830, and that he never knew one that used such language as these story writers make such people responsible for. He has heard a few say "airth" and "chimblee," and a few other such words, but in the main he pronounces the "dialect" absurd and slanderous, and thinks it time that a halt was called on its use. Mr. Willard's exception is well taken, and what he says will apply with equal force to the current stories of Southern life. The South has been even more persistently slandered and misrepresented than New England by these language distorters. One reading some of the books would imagine that even the educated people of the South speak a dialect that bears but a rude resemblance to the English language, whereas the fact is that nowhere in the world can one hear more correct and idiomatic English than in the South.

## "A Blessing That I Will Cling To."

A lady, well known in London, Ont., writes as follows: "I am prepared to part with a great many things I now possess, and, if necessary, forego many of the pleasures that I now enjoy, but there is one comfort and blessing I will cling to and refuse to give up; this blessing is Paine's Celery Compound. This reliable remedy has been my friend in days of suffering, and has given me rest, sleep and appetite when the doctors failed. Years of agony from dyspepsia and nervousness made life a burden, and owing to the number of failures of doctors to relieve my sufferings hope had almost fled. Paine's Celery Compound has been my deliverer and life renewer, therefore you cannot wonder that I am willing to sacrifice a great deal in the way of every day pleasure rather than lose a precious life-giver. Paine's Celery Compound is giving me health and strength and making me feel young again.

### Fighting in Africa.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—An official dispatch from Darres Salaam, a port of German East Africa, says the stronghold of the Wahehes in Urogo has been stormed by a German force. The fighting was severe and Lieut. Friesbach was killed and Lieut. Richter wounded. It is stated here that Dr. Zientgraff, the well-known explorer, has been banished from the Cameroons for two years, in consequence of the criticisms he had made of German methods of dealing with the natives. The decree against Dr. Wolff has been rescinded.

### The Democratic French Army.

The first and most salient point in the French army seen from within is the mixture of social ranks, says a writer in the Contemporary Review. Now this mixture, which might in many societies be a source of weakness, may be said here to be one of the principal causes of the recuperation of the country. It is, I believe, a unique experiment to lay the military law equally upon the shoulders of every citizen, of whatever rank he may be. The nearest approach to the French universal conscription is to be seen in Germany, but even there the absolute equality of men before the law is far from holding good. Promotion from the ranks is almost unknown; the rich, who can afford a university education for their sons, and who can pay a sum of money to the government, may exempt them from all serious soldiering. These young men pass a few weeks in barracks and afterward attend a specified time of drill, while they are allowed to lodge in outside quarters and to follow their ordinary civil occupation in the university. This lasts, if I am not mistaken, for one year, after which they pass into the reserve as officers.

Under the French law every man without exception serves in the army for at least one year. During that year he is merged entirely in the private soldier. His social rank, if he has one, is completely ignored; the officers who command him regard merely his efficiency and his faithfulness to duty, and if any difference is made between a man of some education and the peasants around him it is in the direction of putting him into the Peloton d'Instruction—a species of school drill—where he may earn in six months or a year the grade of corporal, but in which, on account of the extra duties the place involves, the life is harder in manual labor and has less free time than that of the unambitious trooper outside. It must not be inferred from this that the Peloton d'Instruction stands apart. It is held merely during the hours which are otherwise free time. Nor must it be imagined for a moment that a man of a richer class of his fellows necessarily belongs to it, or that men of such a class form a majority of its members. There may be in a company or a battery from 6 or 8 eleves capereaux, and in a whole regiment less than that number of gentlemen. The elevation to the grade of reserve officer is also proceeded with in a manner very different from that obtaining in Germany. The places in the reserve are given in part to retired officers of the active army and in part to those men who have followed the Pelotin d'Instruction for at least one year, and who at the end of that time are competent to pass a special examination.

### Gulliver's Travels.

Though the work appealed to all, it appealed in different ways. By the multitude it was read as it is read in the nurseries and playrooms of our more enlightened age, with wondering credulity. But the avidity with which it was devoured by readers to whom the allegory was nothing and the story everything was equalled by the avidity with which it was devoured by the readers to whom the allegory was supreme and the story purely subordinate. At court and in political circles it was read and quoted as no satire since "Hudibras" had been.

The circumstances which led to flight of Gulliver from Lilliput, and the account given of the natives of Tribnia, must have come home with peculiar force and pungency to readers who could remember the proceedings which led to the imprisonment of Harley and the flight of Bollingbroke and Ormond, and in whose memories the trial of Atterbury was still fresh. To us the schemes propounded in the Academy of Lagado have no more point than the schemes which occupied the courtiers of Queen Entelechy; but how pregnant, how pertinent, how exquisite must the satire have appeared to readers who were still smarting from the bubble mania, who had been shareholders in the Society for Transmuting Quicksilver into Malleable Metal, or in the Society for Extracting Silver from Lead.—"Jonathan Swift" by J. C. Collins.

### A Harem on Its Travels.

There were two of these harems on board, one belonging to the governor of Suez and the other to a splendid-looking old man who, with his family, was starting on the pilgrimage to Mecca. What a way to do a long and fatiguing journey, cooped up in a little enclosure and never allowed to show one's nose outside! Harry told me that even on desert journeys the women are shut up in a sort of gypsy tent pitched on the baggage on a pack-camel. I am told that formerly their lords and masters used to sleep on deck near the harem inclosures, but they have now so far advanced with the times as to treat themselves to a cabin. They, however, did not have their meals below, but, squatting in a circle on their shoeless heels, ate out of one big dish with their fingers. When not so engaged, or saying their prayers, they smoked a never-ending succession of cigarettes, and in which they were joined by the officers and crew, who, with the exception of the engineer, were all natives.—Round the Black Man's Garden—Zelie Colville.

To cure nervousness your nerves must be fed by pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. Take it now.


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THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.



RAILWAYS.

# ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

| No. 1 Passenger Daily. Ar. | Lv. | STATIONS. | No. 3 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays. Ar. | Lv. | Miles from Wellington. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 00 pm | 12 05 pm | VICTORIA | 4 45 pm | 4 50 pm | 0 |
| 12 24 | 12 27 | BURNSIDE | 4 23 | 4 26 | 2 |
| 12 31 | 12 34 | GORGE | 4 16 | 4 19 | 3 |
| 12 36 | 12 39 | SUMMIT SIDING | 4 11 | 4 14 | 4 |
| 12 45 | 12 48 | COOPERS | 4 02 | 4 05 | 5 |
| 12 54 | 12 57 | HAYWARD'S | 3 53 | 3 56 | 6 |
| 1 04 | 1 07 | COBBLE HILL | 3 43 | 3 46 | 8 |
| 1 11 | 1 14 | McPHERSON'S | 3 36 | 3 39 | 9 |
| 1 18 | 1 21 | KOKSILAH | 3 29 | 3 32 | 10 |
| 1 27 | 1 30 | DUNCANS | 3 20 | 3 23 | 12 |
| 1 40 | 1 43 | CHEMAINUS | 3 07 | 3 10 | 15 |
| 2 00 | 2 05 | OYSTER BAY siding | 2 45 | 2 50 | 19 |
| 2 15 | 2 20 | NANAIMO | 2 30 | 2 35 | 23 |
| 4 00 pm | Lv | WELLINGTON | Ar. | 12 00 m | 26 |

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

| No. 2 Passenger Daily. Lv. | Ar. | STATIONS. | No. 4 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays. Lv. | Ar. | Miles from Victoria. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 00 am | 8 05 am | VICTORIA | 1 00 pm | 1 05 pm | 0 |
| 8 34 | 8 37 | BURNSIDE | 12 31 | 12 34 | 2 |
| 8 41 | 8 44 | GORGE | 12 24 | 12 27 | 3 |
| 8 46 | 8 49 | SUMMIT SIDING | 12 19 | 12 22 | 4 |
| 8 55 | 8 58 | COOPERS | 12 10 | 12 13 | 5 |
| 9 04 | 9 07 | HAYWARD'S | 12 01 | 12 04 | 6 |
| 9 14 | 9 17 | COBBLE HILL | 11 51 | 11 54 | 8 |
| 9 21 | 9 24 | McPHERSON'S | 11 44 | 11 47 | 9 |
| 9 28 | 9 31 | KOKSILAH | 11 37 | 11 40 | 10 |
| 9 37 | 9 40 | DUNCANS | 11 28 | 11 31 | 12 |
| 9 50 | 9 53 | CHEMAINUS | 11 15 | 11 18 | 15 |
| 10 10 | 10 15 | OYSTER BAY siding | 10 55 | 11 00 | 19 |
| 10 25 | 10 30 | NANAIMO | 10 40 | 10 45 | 23 |
| 2 00 pm | Ar | WELLINGTON | Lv | 9 00 am | 26 |

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.



# CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

## Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

## New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Luis Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

## Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 15 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

## Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.



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GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Passenger Agent, Vancouver.



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TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

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Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

## Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

| SPEED 15 knots | | | Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." | | | TONNAGE 1117 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 00 am | Lv | M1 | ...*Tacoma... | 110 | Ar | 5 15 am |
| 10 15 am | Lv | 28 | ...Seattle.... | 82 | Lv | 3 00 am |
| 1 30 pm | Lv | 72 | Pt. Townsend | 39 | Lv | 11 45 pm |
| 4 30 pm | Ar | 116 | ...Victoria†... | M 1 | Lv | 8 30 pm |

Port Townsend Mail Route.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lv | M1 | | | Ar | |
| 11 00 pm | Lv | 28 | ...*Seattle.... | 56 | Ar | 7 00 pm |
| 12 30 am | Lv | 29 | .Port Madison | 47 | Lv | 2 10 pm |
| | Lv | 45 | ...Kingston... | 41 | Lv | |
| 3 00 am | Lv | 49 | .Port Gamble.. | 21 | Lv | 11 00 am |
| 4 00 am | Lv | 72 | .Port Ludlow. | 13 | Lv | 10 00 am |
| 6 00 am | Ar | 86 | Pt. Townsend | M 1 | Lv | 8 00 am |

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

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Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

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Comox for Vaillies Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

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Alameda..... Thursday, 21st Sept., at 2 p.m.

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## SUSPEND ITS OPERATION

### Council Makes the Anti-Chinese Resolution Inoperative.

### TO BUILD THE WORK ESTATE SEWERS

**Contractor McDonald Claims Compensation—A Committee Appointed on the Surface Drain Question—A Big Vote for Education.**

When the city council was called to order by Mayor Beaven last evening there was a full board present, Ald. McTavish excepted.

The finance committee reported recommending the payment of accounts amounting to $82,200 out of the school board funds. Received and adopted.

Mayor Beaven drew attention to section 102 of the Municipal act. He said that by this act all officers of the corporation were obliged to give security. Only two officers gave security, City Treasurer Charles Kent in the sum of $10,000 and City Clerk Dowler in the sum of $2000. The mayor pointed out that Chief of Police Sheppard, Assistant City Treasurer Smith, the market keeper and a number of other officials did not give security and had considerable sums in their possession at one time.

The subject was postponed for full consideration to a subsequent meeting.

Mayor Beaven stated that Ald. McTavish had last sat at the council board on June 12th, over three months ago and that his seat was vacant by statute. The mayor said he had hoped the resignation of Ald. McTavish would be sent in if he did not wish to attend. This would simplify matters.

Ald. Belyea—The council could declare the seat vacant. His seat was vacant by virtue of the statute. The statute did not set forth how the vacancy should be filled.

Mayor Beaven—The permanent absence from the municipality must be proved. There ought to be nine aldermen at this board and there were only eight.

Ald. Belyea—Let the matter stand over and have the notice properly posted. If any illegal action was taken the seat of the incoming man might be attacked and that would be worse than ever.

Returning Officer Bull reported the election of James Baker as alderman for the north ward. There were 365 votes polled. Ald. Belyea said that since there were only one-fourth of the votes polled, the total vote being over 1400, the representation should be reduced. Ald. Baker and Ald. Bragg said it was a bye-election and little interest was taken in it.

Ald. Belyea said it showed a lack of interest in city government. Adopted.

Engineer Wilmot reported that the laborers in the Cook street drain were only paid every fortnight and the agreement with the city called for weekly settlements.

Mayor Beaven—This was a breach of the contract.

Ald. Belyea—If the city only paid the contractors monthly why should the city expect the contractors to pay weekly?

Ald. Baker—The engineer had done wrong to report on this matter. He hoped that there was no alderman who would agree with the city engineer in this report.

Mayor Beaven—The condition of the contract was there when the contract was signed. The mechanics' lien act required that a notice be posted up that all the laborers had been paid, otherwise the council could not legally pay the contractor.

Ald. Bragg—If the conditions were in the contract they should be carried out. And why the engineer did not carry them out he did not know. If the contractor could pay his bricklayers he ought to pay his laborers.

Ald. Styles—One of the men in the work had complained and the council referred the matter to the engineer to report.

Ald. Munn—What is the penalty?

Mayor Beaven did not remember. Ald. Styles was correct about the report. Received and filed.

Thomas Hooper asked that he be granted permission to connect with the city drain for property on Dallas road. Permission granted.

W. Furnival & Co. applied for permission to hold sales on market days in the market building.

H. Cuthbert & Co. wrote that they alone had the right to sell in the market by agreement with the council.

Ald. Bragg—Mr. Cuthbert wished exclusive right of sales. Mr. Furnival wanted to hold sales. He did not believe in the dog in the manger policy. He appreciated Mr. Cuthbert's efforts to attract business to the market.

Ald. Styles moved that the request of W. Furnival be granted.

Ald. Baker—The matter should be referred to the market committee.

Ald. McKillican—Mr. Cuthbert had built sheds and he should be recompensed for them.

Ald. Belyea did not think it fair for Mr. Furnival to be given the bare power to sell. The matter had better be looked into.

Referred to market committee.

An invitation from the council of Westminster to attend the agricultural exposition was accepted with thanks.

H. H. McDonald claimed $225 alleged expenses incurred by him in having made arrangements to go on with the Spring Ridge drain work awarded him, but afterwards taken away.

Ald. Robertson—McDonald was entitled to compensation. It was only justice.

Referred to sewerage committee.

A by-law to reconsider certain by-laws was put through final stages.

Ald. Styles moved that street lines be given on Johnson street above Chamber street and that property holders move back their fences to govern lines. Carried.

Ald. Styles moved that a committee be appointed to consider the subject of house connections with surface drains and that the committee have power to secure the opinion of practical engineers.

Ald. Belyea thought the council would have to adhere to the opinion of the city barristers. He never heard the proposition mooted that the surface drains should be used for anything else than surface water until recently.

Mayor Beaven suggested that the word practical before engineers be changed to civil.

Ald. Styles objected to the amendment. There had been lawyer engineers, newspaper engineers and all other kinds of engineers and it would be a good idea to have practical men for a change.

Mayor Beaven—It could be ascertained whether the opinion of the city barristers was correct. Get a citizen to proceed against the city to restrain. This had been done before upon other questions. What was wanted was a judicial not a legal opinion.

Ald. Belyea thought that the engineers should not be residents.

Ald. Baker—The surface drains should be used. What good were they otherwise?

Ald. Belyea—There was no provision made in the by-law for connections to the surface drains.

The resolution was finally carried.

Ald. McKillican moved for the rescinding of that portion of the resolution of June 19 excluding Chinese made material from use in corporation contracts.

Ald. Bragg—If the resolution was good 90 days ago it was good to-day. Why did Mr. McKillican want to rescind it? He voted differently three months ago. Seattle and other places on the coast could get along without Chinamen Victoria could.

Ald. Munn—The council has to face two difficulties. Should they have home made brick or imported brick? They should have the home article and Chinese were employed in the brickyards. They could not build the sewers if this resolution be not rescinded.

Ald. Baker—I would not favor foreign bricks.

Ald. Robertson—The original resolution was useless. It was like the Geary Act. If they wanted to strike against the Chinamen they must keep them out of the country altogether. The old resolution was put up as a practical joke or to catch votes.

Ald. Belyea moved that the council reaffirms the principle of the resolution of June 19 but suspends its operation till May next.

Ald. Henderson—Maintain the principle and suspend the operation.

Ald. McKillican had no objection to the amendment. He simply wanted work on the sewers to go on.

Amendment carried.

Ald. Baker moved that the contractors for the Work Estate surface drain be given further time to tender considering the passage of the rescinding resolution. This resolution was moved because by the old specifications and before the Chinese rescinding resolution was passed brick used in the sewers would have to be made by white men and would cost more. The new tenders it is therefore expected will be lower since Chinese manufactured material is now allowed.

Two o'clock Tuesday afternoon was stated as the time for handing back the old tenders.

Ald. Munn, Henderson and Bragg were appointed a committee to enquire into the Engineer Mohun charges. The old committee consisted of Ald. Munn, Miller and McTavish. Ald. Miller is no longer a member of the board and Ald. McTavish is out of the city. Therefore the appointment of another committee.

Council adjourned at 11:15 p.m.

### TRADE IN FOREIGN MEATS.

To the Editor: "Anti-Humbug" having favored us with two communications on this subject, with your kind permission I would place before your readers a few facts bearing on this question. Before doing so I would ask "Anti-Humbug" whether a policy which will reduce the cost of food products and increase the purchasing power of the wages of the earning class is not a most beneficial one? We see everywhere a tendency towards the reduction of wages without a corresponding reduction in the price of articles necessary for sustenance. The frozen meat trade is a success, is growing rapidly, and is in favor in the United Kingdom, as is evidenced by the following facts relating to the imports of this article into the United Kingdom: In 1886 £1,405,383, in 1890 £3,447,776, an increase in four years of £2,042,393, of which amount Australia supplied £1,823,478, and the Argentine Republic £822,480—£2,645,964—which necessarily must have been frozen. In this city last winter one of our local purveyors imported a carload of frozen mutton from Prince Edward island, and those who purchased will agree with me that it was superior in quality to that which is offered for sale nine months out of the twelve. If freezing does not deteriorate Prince Edward Island mutton, why should it Australian?

Now as to price. The average price to shippers for Australian mutton in London in 1891 was 3 1-4d. per pound, or 6 1-2 cents, which amount netted the exporter 1 3-8d. or 2 3-4 cents. Mr. Ward, of Sydney, told us that an exporter had offered to place mutton f. o. b. on the ships at Sydney for 1 1-4d., or 2 1-2 cents, and that the steamer could carry it in small quantities for 2 1-2 cents, and larger quantities for less, making the cost here 5 cents per pound. As to what it would retail at I cannot estimate, not being sufficiently conversant with the expenses incidental to a butcher shop, but I do not think 200 per cent. profit necessary. I do not take the present tariff into consideration, as I presume "A. H.'s" communications are the result of the suggestions that have been advanced that the removal of the tariff on this article would be one of the concessions we would offer to our Australian friends in the reciprocal relations we are anxious to establish.

Boiling down establishments exist in the colonies, New South Wales having 26 of these, employing 273 men, and with an output in 1892 valued at £346,608. These establishments have saved the pastoral industry in Australia on more than one occasion.

I quite agree with "A. H." that we should develop our own country, but as, we import annually nearly 45,000 sheep for consumption, I doubt very much whether the concession we wish to offer our Australian friends will in any way retard sheep raising in this country, as there would always be a good market for the home product at remunerative prices. Having eaten on board one of the Australian liners the meat which is so disliked in England, I can only say it was of excellent quality, and I would willingly purchase it in preference to that which is often offered here.

"A. H." will agree with me that there is a vast difference between the good Down or Welsh mutton as produced in the U. K. and the "county jumpers" that we are favored with from Oregon sometimes.

As regards Australian mutton being sold in the U. K. as the home article, it must be that either the Australian is equal in quality, or else, if it is as nasty as "A. H." would infer, it must be that the English people cannot discern good from bad and are easily imposed upon. The English government some time since appointed a commission to enquire into the agricultural depression, and they in their turn reported, and following the lines of the Merchandise Marks Act, suggested the branding of all imported meats. (Electricity is the method suggested, I believe). Their recommendations were based upon the hope, not that the English people could not tell good from bad, but that the British public would be patriotic and patronize home products, thereby relieving the agricultural depression. In other words the government, in branding all imported meats, say to the public: "All unbranded meats are British; buy them!"

R.

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THOMAS PETCH

August 11th, 1893. 81-1m

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## HOMEWARD BY THE LAKES

### Toronto Somewhat Tame After the Rushing of Chicago.

### TORONTO AND VICTORIA STREETS

**Attractions of the Lake Route—Owen Sound to Port Arthur—Religious Services on Board—The Aurora Borealis Throws Its Splendors Over the Scene.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

Toronto, Sept. 15.—Contrasted with Chicago, we found Toronto very quiet and very clean. Their business must be done in a deliberate and very dignified way, for here on the streets there was no undue haste nor unseemly jostling. Eaton's big store on "bargain day" was a very tame affair after Seigel & Cooper's or Lloyd's in Chicago, when they had advertised "A pushin' and a tearin' and a grabbin'!" I suspect that the decorous Toronto people wouldn't patronize such advertisers. The only thing in Toronto that I wanted to bring home was a fair sample of those wide, clean streets, flanked on either side with grassy boulevards. There everything was sweet and wholesome—no open Cook streets, no stagnant View streets, no Johnson street ravines nor succulent James Bay Flats. There is no disguising the fact that Victoria is a Queen City, but the robes of her royalty are apt to trail in very dirty streets sometimes, and our eastern cousins don't hesitate to remind us of it. In Toronto one question agitated the public mind, that of Sunday street cars. It was the one topic of conversation wherever we went. Public meetings were called and the people were harangued by the advocates and the opponents of the Sunday service. The newspapers were full of it, and, of course, much pulpit eloquence was called forth.

From Toronto we took the C. P. R. for Owen Sound. At a little place near our destination we came upon a demonstration—a local photographer was taking "a group," the central figure of which was Sir Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario. Sir Oliver boarded the train and went with us to Owen Sound. Here, again, the whole place had turned out to do him honor. A temporary rostrum graced the platform. It looked rather shaky, but Sir Oliver is heavy if not very big, and he got up and made his little speech. The crowd was noisy and the train puffed and hissed so that not half a dozen heard what he was saying; but what did that matter? They presented him with three huge bouquets and cheered lustily when he was done. They had come out prepared to be pleased, and I guess they didn't trouble very much about the speech anyway. At Owen Sound we started our trip up the lakes to Port Arthur. The huge steamer was whistling impatiently, for it was after her time; she had waited for Sir Oliver and his party, which included, among other notables, the minister of agriculture for Ontario. The lake voyage at this time of the year is simply perfect. The steamer and its appointments really merit that hackneyed term "a floating palace." Everything is arranged for the comfort, pleasure and luxurious enjoyment of the tourist. All the details are admirably worked out without noise or confusion—things seemed to run on oiled wheels. We hadn't been out half a day when it was the wish of everyone that the steamer would be just good enough to keep on and carry us across the continent. We didn't like to think of the rattle and dust of the train and so gave ourselves up to the pleasure of the hour—for it was pleasure unalloyed, that trip up Georgian Bay. As we got into Lake Huron proper and passed the Manitoulin islands, those who had been over the same journey before began to picture rough seas and predict trouble of all kinds after we had passed the "Soo." But it was not to be. All the next morning we met vessels, barges, tugs and steamers which had just passed through the canal. They were mostly lumber-laden, and formed one long procession, evidently having been bunched before the lock waiting for daylight. In our own direction are many sails and smokestacks, all bound for the same narrow passage, and we pass them all, which is a satisfaction. Before reaching the Sault the channel is narrow and intricate and the current strong. At Sault Ste. Marie we are allowed to land and view the passage through from the shore. More interesting even than the giant lock are the rapids between the lakes. They must be nearly a mile wide. Indians with bark canoes tempt us for permission to shoot the whole party through the rapids. It looks inviting, but we must resist. Meanwhile the Manitoba has entered the immense lock and been lifted up sixteen feet to the level of Lake Superior. We scramble on board and enter the gloriously clear waters of Lake Superior, trying to realise that we are now on the largest fresh water lake in the world. It is Sunday, and a notice is on the cabin bulletin-board informing us that "by special request" service will be held after dinner. Almost every one is on hand. A hymn first, of course, for nothing draws a congregation together like the music of a well-known tune. Who are we who form that little company and whose voices mingle in "Rock of Ages?" First is the venerable clergyman himself, principal of a Methodist seminary in Manitoba; a young man journeying to Winnipeg to be leader in Grace Church choir; a commercial traveller bound for Vancouver; Sir Oliver Mowat; two maiden ladies from England; an old farmer going to Spokane; a young missionary on her way to Japan; and another all the way from Nova Scotia intent on mission work among our Chilliwack Indians. If not a large we are an attentive congregation, and listen with deep interest to an earnest talk on the text, "All things work together for good to them that love the Lord." The informal service over, we break up into little groups and follow out the train of thought suggested by the sermon. Is there a sympathy in inanimate things? There surely is in animate ones, and our preacher with his sympathetic voice has struck the key-note. We seem drawn closer to one another, and a deeper interest in each other's plans prompts kindly intercourse. Those who sought the upper deck for a last stroll come back breathless and summon us to come too. The sight that greets us is simply magnificent. A red, red moon is rising, and the other side of the sky is one grand illumination. For a moment we can't think what it really is, the effect is so dazzling. Those silver shafts and bars, vivid almost as electric search-lights, which radiate from a centre and anon form parallel columns of pale pure sheen, what are they? "Northern lights," some one whispers. It is a fitting close to the glorious summer Sunday at sea. Quietly our good-nights are spoken, and we retire, awed yet comforted, with the feeling of a solemn benediction resting upon us.

A. D. CAMERON.

### A Tennyson Story.

One day when Mr. Phelps was minister at the court of St. James a gentleman from Omaha called upon him with the modest request that he would assist him in obtaining a number of autographs of eminent Englishmen. The visitor was, indeed, not scrupulous to exclude eminent English women, and if Mr. Phelps could obtain for him a few friendly lines from the Queen they should have an honored place in his native town hall, on whose behalf he had undertaken the commission. Mr. Phelps was struck with the quiet pertinacity of the man, and helped him to a good many valuable autographs. Appetite growing with what it fed upon, the gentleman from Omaha declared he could not go back without obtaining a specimen of the poet laureate's handwriting. Mr. Phelps said he did not know Lord Tennyson, and from what he had heard of him he thought he was not approachable on the subject. But he said, "You write to him yourself in your own way; tell him your business here, and what you want from him." The gentleman from Omaha obeyed the instruction, and after a few posts there reached him a manuscript copy of the first page of "In Memoriam" in Tennyson's own handwriting and signed by his name.—Sheffield Independent.

### Romance in the Diamond Field.

That truth is stranger than fiction is witnessed by the actual incredible diversities of fortune actually experienced in real life that would be regarded as too fanciful to be embodied in a romance. The career of Sir Cecil John Rhodes affords an instance illustrating this axiom once more in a striking fashion, the more noticeable because of the high position he creditably fills in one of England's most progressive colonies. Twenty years ago Sir Cecil—then known, when known at all, simply as "Rhodes"—was associated with two other "pards" in the ownership of certain claims in the Kimberley diamond fields of South Africa. Of these three members of the partnership of two decades ago, one has since been hanged; another has sunk down to the condition of a common pauper, begging on the highway when not in the workhouse; and the third is Sir Cecil John Rhodes, ex-Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and the richest man in Africa.

What are the causes and conditions that lie behind results so diverse? There must be some occult element in the history of such a case, but just where it abides can hardly be discerned with absolute certainty. Here are three young men, probably of the same race and breeding and near enough alike in natural gifts and acquired abilities to join in a common enterprise in a new country where neither would be necessarily hampered or helped by existing surroundings more than the others, and yet one achieves the highest possible success while the others fail and fall into the extremity of disaster. What was there to favor the one and to crush the life out of the others? Why was it that the two with the same start in life should go down to destruction instead of gaining a foothold in the world as their companion did? They could not be, as he is, severally the richest man in Africa or severally Prime Minister of Cape Town Colony, but they might have made respectable positions for themselves and have gained at least an honest living. What lacked they that they should go the wrong way persistently, the one to a disgraceful death and the other to a hardly less disgraceful life of ignominy? The answer of wisdom and experience will be that they lacked character.

### The People's William.

Harold Frederic says of Mr. Gladstone: This aged man's grip on the popular imagination grows now into the fringes of the supernatural. The sweeping change of London's attitude toward him seemed strange enough six months ago, but now it has become fairly astonishing. Last night, long after midnight, all the open spaces and streets about Westminster were packed with admiring crowds, gathered for the sole purpose of seeing his closed brougham pass on the way home, and their roars of cheering when it did pass could be heard far away at Temple Bar. These shouts and acclamations from the populace are better worth remembering than anything inside the Houses of Parliament.

### Depression of Silver.

Prof. F. W. Taussig says silver has depreciated in value as a result of legislation unfavorable to it, and because the production of the last twenty years exceeds the demand under the new conditions. In civilized countries its great bulk and weight is a bar to its utilization for any but subsidiary currency, but it ceases to be the basis of the monetary systems of civilized countries, not so much from its physical unfitness, as from the increasing use of a more refined and highly dveloped medium of exchange, needing for its foundation only a moderate supply of specie having a stable and uniform value.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

**Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.**

### YACHTING.

SIGHTED THE VALKYRIE.

New York, Sept. 18.—Captain Griffiths, of the steamer Spain, which arrived in quarantine at 4 o'clock this afternoon from London, reports that on Sept. 10, in latitude 41:36, longitude 64:30, at 6 p.m. about six miles to the southward of his vessel, he passed the yacht Valkyrie bound west, apparently all well. The wind at the time was from the east and fresh. She was making good headway, sailing at the rate of 10 1-2 knots and under full sail at the time. She will probably arrive to-morrow evening early.

### THE KENNEL.

EASTERN DOG SHOW.

Providence, R.I., Sept. 19.—The eastern show of canines which opened here to-day is marked by the largest number of entries in the history of the association. The entries of mastiffs, St. Bernards, pointers, English and Irish setters, Gordon setters and collies are especially large. The judges commenced their work at noon to-day.

### PERSONAL.

A. D. Emory, of Winnipeg, is at the Driard.

Mayor Haslam came down from Nanaimo to-day.

J. F. Warden, of Fairhaven, is at the Driard.

Dr. L. Hall who has been confined to the house for the last ten days is out again.

Robert Irving and wife leave for Seattle this evening to attend the Irving-Terry performance.

Thos. E. Ladner, of Ladner's, and J. A. Fullerton, of Vancouver, registered at the Driard last night.

B. H. Johns, of the Lands and Works department, leaves for Chicago this evening accompanied by his wife.

Joseph Mayo, Seattle; Andrew Jackson, Seattle; C. L. Morton, Tacoma, and A. C. Shaw, San Francisco, are all guests at the Victoria.

### The Elder Disraeli.

N. P. Willis, in his "Letter From Under a Bridge, 1800," gives this entertaining account of the elder Disraeli's early literary efforts:

In an old number of the Hibernia Magazine, published in 1799, I have chanced to light upon a notice of the first beginning in literature of D'Israeli the elder, who was then but a few years older than the author of Vivian Grey (his son) is now. * It may be interesting to preserve it here. "D'Israeli was the son of a respectable Italian merchant, who long resided in England. He was educated at Amsterdam, and having made the tour of France and Italy, returned with a valuable library of French and Italian books, and a confirmed taste for French literature. His first avowed performance is the "Poetical Epistle on the Abuse of Satire," which was written, it appears to gratify a certain man of letters who was his neighbor, and who smarted under the scourge of Peter Pindar. This effusion afterwards procured him the friendship of Dr. Walcott. In 1790 he addressed a poem, entitled a "Defense of Poesy," to the Laureat of England. The whole edition, except a few copies sold, were burnt by the author, undeservedly, it seems, for the Monthly Review praises it highly. In 1791 he published his "Curiosities of Literature." In 1793 he produced his "Dissertation on Anecdotes," in which he vindicates the detailer of anecdotes from the charge of being a literary trifler. This as followed in 1795 by his "Essay on the Literary Characters." In 1796 he produced a volume of miscellanies; his last performance was a philosophical novel, in two volumes called "Vauvien," the object was to satirize certain literary monstrosities which have lately been obtruded on the public. Some of the game was doubtless fair; a few of the characters were, however, too much overstrained and caricatured. He is at this time, 1799, engaged upon a work which, from a published specimen, promises considerably to exalt his reputation. It is to consist of several romances, embellished with original poetry. Mr. D'Israeli is unmarried, and at this time about 31 years of age. His habits and connections are strictly literary. Few read and write more. Scarcely any compose with equal rapidity.

### The Cranium of Sophocles.

The Lancet says: Amongst the treasure-trove which has come to light lately as the result of Hellenic excavation none has been more enthusiastically heralded than that which was discovered the other day at Decelea—namely, the cranium of Sophocles. Already it has been sought to throw a damper on the delight of the discoverers by suggesting doubts as to its authenticity—and certainly as to such "salvage from antiquity," whether it be a coin or a manuscript, a tomb or a cranium, is not so invariably unsullied as to absolve the finder from the most stringent proofs of bona fides; controversy round this latest prize of archaeology has waxed so warm, indeed, that an arbiter has had to be constituted—an arbiter who, to classical learning, adds the scarcely less appropriate qualifications of anatomical and palaeontological knowledge. Professor Wirchow, of Berlin, is the authority to whom the contending camps have consented to appeal, and by his judgment, reinforced as it will doubtless be by that of the archaeologists and men of science with whom Germany abounds, the question will, provisionally, at least, be settled. We await Prof. Wirchow's decision with unusual interest and on grounds which every student of the connection between genius and organization will readily appreciate. Probably no dramatic poet who ever lived possessed faculties which were so splendid in their proportion and so symmetrically balanced. . . . Will the cranium just unearthed of the writer of the Antigone illustrate, so far as cranical structure can illustrate, the symmetery of the mind whose cerebral substratum it enclosed; or are we to experience yet another disappointment in finding that genius of the most perfect order can enshrine itself in a comparatively narrow and poorly-adjusted tenement?

Rifle cartridges, loaded shot shells at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

Dollars Fly

These days, but they can be made to .

Fly Just Right,

If you will use prudence in selecting a place af which to trade.

Cameron's, 55 Johnson St.,

Is the Place

For Bargains in Winter Underwear, Men's Clothing, and Furnishing Goods, and you can do well if you will go there.

To Catch Them

On the Wing.

Cash and One Price.


### BIRTH.

TEPOORTEN—In this city on Sunday, 17th inst., Mrs. J. A. Tepoorten of a son.

### American Free Masons.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Members of the Masonic order of high degree have taken possession of the city to-day. It is the 81st annual session of the supreme council of the northern Masonic jurisdiction which will continue in session for three days, and for which invitation was extended some months ago to all the supreme councils of the world. The session of the supreme council was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning with the usual ceremonies. During the past week exalted degrees have been conferred on a large number of candidates, and at the opening session this morning the attendance was extremely large. An elaborate programme of social entertainments has been provided by the local lodges and consistories and the visiting brethren will be entertained on a scale unparalleled in the history of local masonry.

### Elephant and Grip-Car.

One of Mr. Yerkes's northside cable trains was set upon by a big elephant on North Clark, near Ontario street, last night at 11 o'clock. The front end of the grip car was battered out of shape, the passengers shaken into the street and the gripman compelled to fly for his life. After driving every one off the car and pounding the motionless grip car to his heart's content, the beast quietly submitted to be led away by his keeper, George Mayberry, and peacefully continued his journey to the far end of Lincoln park, where he is to be kept for the winter.

The elephant's name is Phil, and he is one of the attractions that causes the small boy to play hookey when Irwin Brothers' circus is in town. The Irwin Brothers have been showing during the past few weeks in northern Indiana. Saturday they were at Valparaiso and yesterday pulled up the stakes, rolled the canvas into a big wagon and started for Chicago. The circus has winter quarters north of Lincoln park.

About 11 o'clock last night the little procession of gaudily painted wagons and Phil, the big African elephant, were on Clark street, nearing Ontario. In coming through the southern portion of the city the drivers had avoided streets where there were cable roads. The first cable train was seen as they neared Ontario street. The gripman was ringing his gong to warn the crowds off the track. When Phil heard the gong he immediately came to a halt, and raising his trunk straight in the air started on a gallop to meet the approaching cable train. Keeper Mayberry tried to hold him, but he was at the animal's mercy and was brushed to one side with a gentle blow of his trunk. Phil got squarely in the centre of the track and rushed on to meet the cable train, fairly shaking the ground with his ponderous tread. Gripman at first concluded to try the tactics so dear to the hearts of the north side gripmen, and kept advancing at full speed, thinking he could knock the lephant off the track. But as Phil's mighty form came nearer he feared the result and stopped the train.

As he did so the elephant rammed his head against the front end of the car with such terrific force that the lights were put out in the car and all the passengers who had not already scrambled off were rolled into the street. Phil butted the car five or six times and then raised his head to see how things looked.

Gripman Anderson was still standing on the car and tried to frighten the elephant away by shouting. Phil would not scare, but instead reached over his long trunk and tried to wind it around the gripman's neck. Anderson leaped from the car, abandoning it to its new master. Phil then walked to the trailer and caused a general exodus by a display of his handy trunk.

At this juncture the keeper came up to his charge and by a few vigorous prods with his hook forced him into submission. The circus outfit resumed its journey, and the cable train, after slight repairs, went on with its defeated gripman and frightened passengers.—Chicago Herald.


Notice---For Cash Only.

On and after September 15th, the Victoria West Coal Yard will sell Coal at the following rates.

Best Wellington (Screened) Coal, $7.00 per Ton. Best Slack Coal, $4.00.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

Telephone 212. VICTORIA WEST COAL YARD.

FOR CASH ONLY.

We the undersigned Coal Dealers from and after the 15th inst. will sell Coal at the following Rates:

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| Best Screened Coal, - | $7.00 per Ton. |
| do do do - | $2 per 1-4 Ton. |
| Slack, - - - - | $4.00 per Ton. |

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

VICTORIA COAL, WOOD & LUMBER CO.,
CENTRAL COAL AND WOOD YARD,
WELLINGTON COAL YARD,
BRODERICK'S COAL YARD,
ROCK BAY COAL YARD,
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Just Received at

A. GREGG & SONS, TAILORS, 82 Yates Street.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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CAPITAL (With power to increase)....£600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE....£270,000, $1,314,000

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IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

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Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

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IN 1 AND 2 POUND CANS.
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Of the 10-roomed house and lot situate on northwest corner of Johnson and Quadra streets will be received till the 23rd inst., at No. 178 Johnson street, Victoria, B.C. Highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. The premises may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 5 and 7 p.m.

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